

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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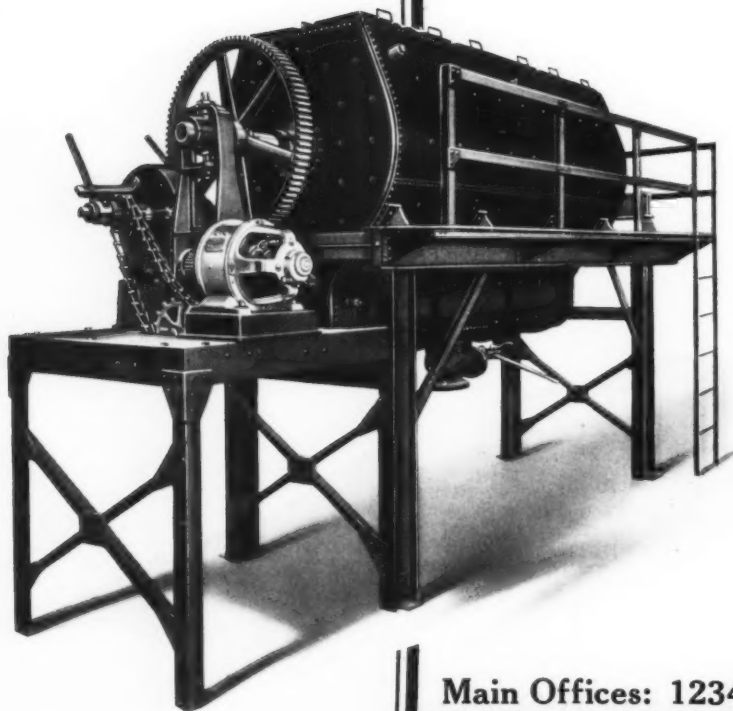
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 65.

Chicago and New York, December 10, 1921.

No. 24.

Packers Operate in Spite of Strike Call

In spite of the strike order issued by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, which went into effect December 5, the packing industry throughout the country has been operating from 75 to 90 per cent of normal. Packers in the leading centers have found it possible to fill vacancies with ease.

In anticipation of disturbance from picketing operations of the striking workers, injunctions have been granted in several places, such as Chicago and Kansas City, forbidding any violation of the law.

These court orders are given force and effect by the recent timely decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. In this decision Chief Justice Taft declared that unions have no right to picket during a strike when it involves importunity and annoyance to workers when going to and from work, and is likely to savor of intimidation. The court declared further that each case should be considered individually to determine whether the picketing involved intimidation and restraint.

While the percentage of men striking is relatively small, they have in some cases prevented others from working. In all such instances the policy pursued has been to take back those kept from work by picketing.

At Chicago Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company and Wilson & Company are working at about 90 per cent of normal. Some of the other firms, such as the Brennan Packing Company, Boyd, Lunham & Company and the Western Packing Company, have had a good many men on strike, and a few of these firms are working at 50 to 70 per cent of normal operation.

Quite a number of employees of Armour & Company who asked to be reinstated were told that a special session of the plant conference board, made up of employees and management representatives, would consider each case. The men were taken back if they could show that they had joined the strike because of intimidation.

Injunctions Against Picketing.

On Thursday, December 8, an injunction against picketing was granted to 22 packing concerns in the Superior Court at Chicago restraining "all persons engaged in intimidating, threatening and assaulting packinghouse employees who wish to continue their work." The various packing companies have thrown open their employment offices and expect to have sufficient labor in spite of a certain amount of disturbance in the stockyards district requiring extra police.

At Kansas City operations are being

carried on though not at full capacity. The Kansas court of industrial relations issued a temporary restraining order to "continue the present status, terms and conditions of employment." The leaders of the strike have urged refraining from all violence and observance of the laws on picketing.

Managers of the packing plants at St. Joseph, Mo., report that the plants are working at full capacity and there has been no disturbance. There was some disorder at Omaha and according to recent information the plants are operating at about 75 per cent normal. At Wichita, Kans., it was reported that most of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers disregarded the strike order and continued at work.

Troops on Duty at St. Paul.

In St. Paul, Minn., there was some local rioting, and as a precautionary measure part of the national guard was called out to co-operate with the police. The situation on the whole is quiet although it is said about 400 men have been kept from

work by picketing. The places of the strikers at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Oklahoma City, Okla., were filled with new men, while at Denver a walkout resulted in a serious tie-up. However, the Colorado State Industrial Commission stated that the men had violated the state industrial law and the strikers were ordered back to work until the commission can investigate.

In Fort Worth, Tex., there has been little actual trouble, with some peaceful picketing. The packing companies have obtained a permanent injunction which has been served on the union leaders restraining strikers from picketing the plants.

Other centers, such as Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and New York, were not affected by the strike order to any appreciable extent.

Packers who have employees' organizations in their plants claim the plan has proved its success in this first test. They are the least disturbed by the strike. Labor agitators have made trouble for packers who were not in a position to resist. But it is expected that with the law affording protection to all who desire to work even these plants will be in normal operation within a short time.

Final Stockyards Regulations Issued

Final general rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act regarding stockyard owners, market agencies and dealers have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. Since the Secretary announces that these rules and regulations will be "in force and in effect until amended or superseded under the authority of the Act," packers are interested in the modifications and changes that have been made. Hearings held in various parts of the country by Chester Morrill, in charge of the Packers' and Stockyards' administration, resulted in thus amending the "tentative" rules, which had already appeared in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Among the more important changes Rule 1 of the final draft is entirely new, and Rule 22 of the tentative rules has been omitted. There is an addition to Rule 13 in the first line, by the insertion of the word "water," which brings the charge for water under the same supervision as feed, and requires its purity to be guarded.

Regarding the matter of order sales, there has as yet been no decision as to whether or not the action of a commission merchant in selling cattle to himself,

or to a firm or organization in which he himself was interested, should be prohibited. But Rule 12 of the final rules states that where a dealer sells stock to himself, or to any firm or organization of which he is a part, he shall fully report the circumstances to his principal.

These rules and regulations follow:

Text of the Regulations.

1. These rules and regulations are made and prescribed with respect to stockyard owners, market agencies, and dealers under the Packers' and Stockyards' Act, 1921, a copy of which is hereto annexed. These rules and regulations shall apply and be enforced only in accordance with and subject to the provisions of said Act, including the definitions of terms therein used. They shall not prevent the legitimate application or enforcement of any valid by-law, rule, regulation, or requirement of any exchange, association, or other organization, or any other valid law, rule, or regulation, to which any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer shall be subject, which is not inconsistent or in conflict with the Act and these rules and regulations. The term "registrant" as used herein means a market agency or dealer subject to Title III of the Act.

2. Registration (section 303, Title III) by market agencies and dealers shall be accomplished by properly filling out and delivering to the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C., by mail or otherwise, a form which will be furnished upon request for the purpose.

(3). (a) Each stockyard owner and market agency shall plainly state in the schedule of rates and charges (section (Continued on page 32.)

What are the chief essentials in sausage-making? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Meat Production and Consumption Statistics

Meat and livestock production and consumption statistics for October, 1921, compared to a year ago, are compiled as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates:

CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF AND VEAL.

	October, 1921.	October, 1920.	Total, Jan. 1- Oct. 31, 1921.	Total, Jan. 1- Oct. 31, 1920.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	749,756	843,136	6,335,973	7,082,401
Calves	390,136	314,791	3,256,351	3,497,826
Average live weight:				
Cattle, pounds	989.97	931.72		
Calves, pounds	109.25	203.29		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle, pounds	525.71	472.97		
Calves, pounds	108.39	114.16		
Total dressed weight (carcasses):				
Beef, pounds	394,154,227	398,778,034	3,420,164,557	3,822,274,531
Veal, pounds	13,507,251	35,936,541	311,405,114	340,064,034
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef, pounds	44,296,052	58,460,614		
Cured beef, pounds	15,525,558	19,593,940		
End of month—				
Fresh beef, pounds	49,705,611	68,662,535		
Cured beef, pounds	14,450,341	20,352,385		
Exports:				
Fresh beef and veal, pounds	310,179	485,979	11,099,088	85,354,815
Cured beef, pounds	1,971,222	1,965,039	20,939,798	21,039,092
Canned beef, pounds	562,372	207,387	5,733,890	23,377,034
Oleo oil and stearin, pounds	12,364,848	12,440,818	140,773,723	75,140,214
Tallow, pounds	1,600,570	1,911,849	12,350,396	15,835,886
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal, pounds	3,501,848	5,251,153	25,594,824	42,586,201
Tallow, pounds	549,690	3,812,366	1,608,119	13,153,452
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	\$5.42			
Calves	\$6.94			
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	\$9.58	\$15.88		
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern market)	\$14.72	\$23.03		
Veal calves (Chicago)	\$8.68	\$14.18		
Veal carcasses (eastern markets)	\$19.02	\$23.23		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	2,361,610	2,209,446	16,433,414	18,374,129
Stock and feeder shipments from public stockyards	621,615	570,716	2,761,319	3,289,296
Estimated number of cattle on farms in the U. S.—				
Jan. 1	64,652,000	66,811,000		
Oct. 1	68,130,000	67,077,000		

HOGS, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	October, 1921.	October, 1920.	Total, Jan. 1- Oct. 31, 1921.	Total, Jan. 1- Oct. 31, 1920.
Inspected slaughter of hogs	2,866,153	2,486,940	31,728,531	30,704,926
Average live weight, pounds	223.24	221.62		
Average dressed weight, pounds	162.38	163.28		
Total dressed weight (carcasses), pounds	480,621,843	496,310,237	5,525,849,589	5,251,569,877
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live wt., pounds	14.79			
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork, pounds	64,682,012	87,592,345		
Cured pork, pounds	407,218,843	528,818,456		
Lard, pounds	85,115,017	100,258,328		
End of month—				
Fresh pork, pounds	58,429,708	67,148,129		
Cured pork, pounds	320,749,210	405,640,393		
Lard, pounds	49,062,809	47,329,338		
Exports:				
Fresh pork, pounds	2,476,233	5,102,428	51,925,380	26,030,506
Cured pork, pounds	38,543,099	62,085,877	606,886,188	702,944,329
Canned pork, pounds	130,660	66,573	887,978	1,670,678
Sausage, pounds	684,806	690,386	7,631,341	15,766,220
Lard, pounds	58,070,143	55,846,232	774,245,091	486,791,116
Imports:				
Fresh pork, pounds	226,180	539,355	661,373	1,347,085
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	\$7.77			
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	\$8.26	\$14.59		
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (eastern markets)	\$24.14	\$35.92		
Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets)	\$14.74	\$26.01		
Picnics, 6-8 lb. (eastern markets)	\$12.84	\$22.46		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	\$18.22	\$30.88		
Loacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	\$25.17	\$40.15		
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lb. average (eastern markets)	\$23.43	\$36.09		
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	\$12.06	\$22.75		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,211,737	2,789,297	33,481,271	34,049,137
Stock and feeder shipments from public stockyards	45,407	60,462	430,596	637,078
Estimated number of hogs on farms in the U. S.:				
Jan. 1	55,153,000	59,368,000		
Oct. 1	72,201,000	73,895,000		

SHEEP, LAMB, AND MUTTON.

	October, 1921.	October, 1920.	Total, Jan. 1- Oct. 31, 1921.	Total, Jan. 1- Oct. 31, 1920.
Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	1,285,430	1,067,821	11,074,534	9,081,528
Average live weight, pounds	78.36	80.62		
Average dressed weight, pounds	37.72	38.25		
Total dressed weight (carcasses), pounds	48,458,420	40,844,153	418,705,279	347,569,342
Storage:				
Beginning of month, pounds	5,968,138	25,324,548		
End of month, pounds	6,865,003	48,996,723		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton, pounds	99,597	135,521	163,781,653	3,237,257
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton, pounds	1,501,338	27,024,972	27,734,677	76,728,774
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	\$7.21			
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, med. to prime (Chicago)	\$8.40	\$11.78		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	\$17.61	\$24.53		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	\$4.53	\$6.53		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	\$11.76	\$14.92		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	3,012,507	3,026,562	20,406,329	19,499,983
Stock and feeder shipments from public stockyards	731,168	1,059,091	2,411,869	4,063,711
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S., Jan. 1.	3,480,000	34,984,000		

*Including re-exports. †Mutton exports for June, 1921, revised from 1,071,838 to 1,701,838 lbs.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN NOVEMBER.

Receipts of cattle at nine leading markets in November, 1921, were considerably less than for November, 1920. Sheep receipts were a little less, while hogs and calves were somewhat greater. For the eleven months ending with November cattle, hog and sheep receipts were less than the same period last year, while calves were about the same.

Slaughters of cattle at eight markets in November, 1921, were much less than in November, 1920, hog and sheep slaughters

were a little less, while calves showed a small increase. For the eleven months ending November, 1921, slaughters of cattle and calves were less than for the same period last year, hogs showed some increase, while sheep slaughters were much greater this year than last.

Receipts of livestock at nine leading markets during the month of November, 1921,

How are potted meats prepared and put in cans? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

with comparisons are officially reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	266,352	54,280	768,158	308,642
Kansas City	181,828	51,875	178,062	96,005
St. Louis	84,937	40,252	361,902	328,780
Omaha	103,100	11,815	151,258	156,463
St. Joseph	40,456	6,690	172,917	55,722
Sioux City	43,206	4,103	92,234	43,536
St. Paul	99,003	31,650	267,159	94,336
Denver	76,503	8,251	22,682	262,781
Wichita	27,129	8,702	30,331	3,099

Total Nov., 1921	922,574	217,018	2,044,743	1,436,364
Total Nov., 1920	1,316,067	183,406	1,962,976	1,448,112

Receipts during the eleven months ending November, 1921, with totals compared with the same period of the previous year, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,571,335	694,917	7,272,326	4,389,727
St. Louis	728,837	260,591	2,992,825	591,732
Omaha	1,271,181	89,269	2,474,116	2,594,725
St. Joseph	442,738	70,535	1,565,140	858,851
Sioux City	351,169	39,335	1,014,153	261,551
St. Paul	582,130	335,666	1,992,066	595,726
Wichita	218,317	45,163	343,496	29,474
Denver	400,610	41,205	311,989	1,401,888

Total 11 mos., 1921	6,706,287	1,567,674	18,566,141	10,723,554
Total 11 mos., 1920	8,090,955	1,562,969	18,684,984	10,781,200

Slaughters at eight leading markets during November, 1921, and November, 1920, according to official reports, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	153,269	49,772	569,628	262,761
Kansas City	86,519	29,744	132,416	56,696
St. Louis	47,206	3,255	117,720	91,896
St. Joseph	25,142	4,619	151,904	49,807
Sioux City	15,903	3,878	61,010	31,142
St. Paul	46,943	28,076	172,500	65,329
Denver	8,417	1,292	22,106	15,462
Wichita	7,570	1,559	29,354	587

Total Nov., 1921	380,969	113,195	1,246,647	573,593
Total Nov., 1920	706,579	109,572	1,403,934	596,263

Slaughters at six leading markets during the ten months ending November, 1921, with totals compared, are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,563,384	647,981	5,550,045	3,168,447
Kansas City	913,690	217,024	1,000,643	1,245,820
Omaha	729,882	33,611	1,882,177	1,564,645
St. Joseph	270,540	60,227	1,335,620	671,529
Sioux City	231,650	27,160	1,006,201	178,681
Denver	98,886	17,627	293,278	174,128

Total 10 mos., 1921	3,813,951	1,003,630	11,067,964	7,003,250
Total 10 mos., 1920	4,281,049	1,048,458	11,637,672	5,708,332

NEW FEDERAL TRADE CHAIRMAN.

Nelson B. Gaskill of New Jersey became chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on December 1 for a term of one year. Mr. Gaskill, who was vice-chairman during the past year, succeeds to the chairman ship under the rule of the commission which provides for rotation in the office of chairman among the several commissioners.

Mr. Gaskill was appointed to the commission in December, 1919, to fill an unexpired term caused by the death of John Franklin Fort. He entered upon the duty in February, 1920. He served as assistant attorney general of New Jersey from 1906 to 1914. He served as a lieutenant colonel during the world war.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SUBSIDY.

On meat shipped from Australia Premier Hughes is to ask Winston Churchill, British secretary for the colonies, to give a subsidy of one farthing a pound. If the request is granted the Australian government plans to reduce the ocean freight rates by a like amount through a subsidy to ship owners. The premier announced this plan following a conference with a delegation of meat producers, who informed him that to export meat now is unprofitable, owing to the excessive ocean rates.

PRICE DECLINES BRING BETTER BUSINESS

This is Despite Smaller Exports and High Hogs

The outstanding features in the meat packing industry during November were the decrease in meat prices and greater steadiness on that account. Some of the wholesale prices are at or even below the pre-war prices of 1914, as in the case of carcass beef, and some as in the case of light pork loins fell 40 per cent during November. With such declines in prices it is probable that the consuming demand will shortly increase the volume of business, in spite of the slowing up of the export trade.

The volume of consumption was really greater during November than would appear on first thought, for in anticipation of the railroad strike that did not occur dealers had accumulated stocks, and bought less than usual during the first half of the month.

As THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has pointed out in recent issues, the industry is making progress towards normal business, however, for the great consuming public is buying more because of lower price levels. This is the conclusion also of the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers in its review of the meat and livestock situation during November. The review sums up the situation as follows:

Lower Prices for Consumer.

The heavy decline in light pork loins narrowed the "spread" between light and heavy loins. While loins weighing from eight to ten pounds were declining 40 per cent; loins weighing from fourteen to sixteen pounds were declining only about 32 per cent. Each weight, however, was bringing less than half of the selling prices realized at the corresponding time three years ago. Light hogs came to market in relatively greater quantities during November, and thereby increased the supply of light loins. At present values, the consuming demand will no doubt turn sharply to fresh pork.

During the month just closed, fresh skinned pork shoulders dropped almost 25 per cent in price, and regular butts fell about 30 per cent. Lard and dry salt meats also showed substantial declines. In fact, these two items are not on a parity with the cost of hogs; the live animals are at relatively higher levels than the products.

Smoked meats declined in price during November. Regular hams hold pretty firm, but skinned hams, fancy bacon and standard bacon declined somewhat.

Export Trade Dull.

Export trade in pork products, taken as a whole, was smaller in volume than during the previous month. Trade with the United Kingdom, however, was fairly well maintained. The English demand, which was concentrated in good part on "spot" stocks already in England or afloat and bound there, was marked by purchases of lard and bacon and purchases of hams for the holiday season.

Trade with Continental Europe was quiet. In the case of Germany, depreciation of the mark continued to be an adverse factor. Although there were some German orders for future shipment, the current trade with that country was confined practically to spot stocks.

Export business with other countries on the Continent was dull.

Notwithstanding comparatively light receipts of cattle in November, the cattle market declined until Thanksgiving week. The greatest decline was on medium grades; in fact, choice yearlings and

strictly prime light cattle, being scarce, have fully maintained their value.

November Beef Market.

The slump in medium grades of cattle was caused by a slow, draggy market for the dressed beef during the first half of November. This, in turn, is partly attributable to the fact that dealers, having accumulated stocks in anticipation of the railroad strikes which did not occur, bought sparingly during the first part of the month. In addition, the low wholesale prices asked for staple cuts of fresh pork had some influence on the beef market, as did the increased consumption of poultry at Thanksgiving time. In the latter

part of November receipts of cattle at the principal markets decreased. This decrease was caused partly by the Thanksgiving holiday and also by a diminution in the supply of range cattle. With light receipts near the end of the month, the price of cattle advanced somewhat.

Receipts of lambs during November showed a decrease, caused by a "letting up" in the run of range lambs. The market is now largely on a native lamb basis, since the range season is over and the fed Western lambs are not quite ready to come to market, except in a limited way. This situation has caused a gap in the receipts of lambs and brought about considerably higher prices, both for the live animals and the dressed product. The wool market has shown some strength recently, and this, too, has helped the lamb market.

MEAT CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE COMING

Low Exchange and Unemployment Decrease Imports

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Germany, November 10, 1921.

A meat crisis in Central Europe, Austria and Germany is fast approaching. The present rate of exchange does not allow any imports at this time. As a result the mass of the people are living from the stocks imported before the mark fell to its present low level, or from domestic livestock.

Domestic livestock has been marketed in larger numbers this autumn. This is partly because of the lack of feed and partly because the producers are tempted by the increased prices that the consumers have to pay since outside competition has stopped. As an example of this flow of livestock, Thursday, November 3, 1921, was a record day at the Hamburg public abattoir, where 2,000 cattle were killed.

Prospects for the next six months are very gloomy from the German point of view. All kinds of wage-earners are asking for an increase in wages, although wages have been increased all round during the last three or four months. The cost of living is keeping pace, however, with the rise in wages. As long as the stocks of foreign raw materials last things will go along quietly in Germany. But when these stocks are exhausted, there will be a great number of unemployed workers in the country who will be facing rising prices for all the necessities of life.

Unemployment a Danger.

The danger of bolshevist troubles in Central Europe has never been so great as at the present time. Unemployment, and continually increasing food prices with the low exchange, is facilitating the ever-growing Russian agitation.

Regarding supplies from other European countries, not very long ago one could buy 100 Czecho-Slovak crowns for 80 marks, while today they cost 350 marks. This trend applies to the other South and Southeastern countries from which Germany could import livestock and meats. At the rate the mark is fall-

ing these sources of meat supply will be closed in a short time. From France there is no livestock being imported, but during the last six months some 1,500 million marks of luxuries, wines, perfumes, laces, etc., have come in.

The trouble for American packers is that the exchange situation has decreased the buying power of Germany. Indeed, if the 100,000,000 people in Central Europe had sufficient buying capacity all agricultural products in America would not be as cheap as they are today.

In the last analysis it is the American farmer who is sustaining a great deal of loss on account of the economic war still going on in Europe. If there is no outside aid given to Central Europe, next year will be much worse for American exporters of meat products to Europe.

Northern European Situation.

In conclusion a word about the situation in Northern Europe. The new state of Latvia has been in the market with fresh dressed hogs at one krona a kilo at Stockholm, while Swedish hogs are higher. Finland with her low exchange sends lots of hogs and cattle every week to the whole east coast of Sweden.

Denmark is badly off with her surplus of livestock, since they are not being disposed of on account of the exchange, for Germany cannot buy, Norway will not and Sweden has sufficient home production. The English bacon market is bad and Danish cattle, mostly cows, are not liked in England. Belgium and Switzerland are at present the only customers left.

GERMAN TAX ON PACKERS.

Meat exporters and other interests dealing with the German market are much exercised over a proposal of the central German government to impose a turnover sales tax on all goods imported into Germany and sold there. The plan is to exempt importers, so that German merchants will not have to pay the tax.

But packers, for example, have been informed that they are not to be considered as importers, but as transporters, and that they will have to pay the tax. On the volume of American meat products sold in Germany this would amount to a very heavy burden, if not actually prohibitive. In some quarters this is regarded as only another way to make America pay part of the German indemnity.

What is the percentage of moisture in different meats used for sausage-making? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

UNSETTLED MEAT SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

British Oversupply Causes Many Idle Plants

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Nov. 12, 1921.

The hardening of the stock market indicates that some people expect an improvement in the meat export position, though the basis on which this hope is based is not quite clear. The whole matter depends upon the extent to which the oversupply of meat in Great Britain can be used up and thus make room for the new season's meat. The position will not be complicated by very heavy arrivals from Australia, since in the season just closed less than 100,000 head of cattle were killed, which is about one-fourth the normal number, while the number of sheep used up for export has been relatively very small.

Arthur Kidman, a well-known cattle owner, has started an interesting discussion regarding the meat trade, by an interview on arrival from England via Canada. He was gloomy in the extreme, saying that the trade in England is very dull, and all those who had acquired heavy stocks in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and America still had them on hand. He stated that as the War Office authorities had dumped not only frozen meat on the market, but also canned meat, at less than cost price, the outlook for beef was very bad. When he left London Queensland beef was selling at 2½d per pound. The London market was jammed with mutton unloaded by the British Government, the stores were overflowing, and there was a feeling in London that frozen meat would fall still further.

This opinion was endorsed by the Premier of New Zealand, when a report of the interview was sent to him. But Mr. Massey said that the conditions would improve when the remaining Imperial stocks were liquidated. He admitted that Argentine beef was likely to have an advantage over the New Zealand product for some time, but New Zealand mutton and lamb could compete successfully against the shipments from the Argentine.

British Control Causes Slump.

Mr. Kidman's view was supported by Mr. F. W. Hughes, chairman of the Frozen Meat Exporters' Association of New South Wales, who held that the British Government should be asked to cut its losses, or at least put them alongside the profits it had made out of Australian meat during the war, and dispose of its surplus meat by converting it into tallow, or dealing with it in some other way.

A deputation on these lines asked the Commonwealth Treasurer to make representations to the British government. It was pointed out that plants worth 10 to 15 millions sterling in Australia had been idle for some time and there was no prospect for the future.

The reason for this idleness was the British Government's control of the trade in London. If it had unloaded its huge stocks instead of waiting for a higher price, the position would not be so grave today. And so long as the British government persisted in its attitude, so long would Australian interests suffer. It was mentioned that the cost of slaughtering and holding meat until a buyer was found represented 4d per pound as compared with 1½d before the war. The sale of meat to Vestey Bros. by the British government had not assisted the position. The Minister stated that by agitating in

government circles in London the British government could be prevailed upon to afford some relief. There was the strongest possible ground to influence the home government to take action. Australia stood so strongly behind Great Britain in the war, and supplied cheap meat to the soldiers and sailors. He promised to place the case of the deputation before the prime minister.

Rate Reductions Considered.

The meat export companies have pointed out that the high freight rates are crippling their export trade and that unless rates can be dropped by 1d per pound practically no meat will be shipped from Australia this year. Should the rates fall, export will take place despite the glut in the London market, and about 100,000 head of cattle, half a million sheep and two million lambs will be sent away between now and March. It has been suggested that the Federal government should subsidize the shipping companies by one half-penny per pound provided they reduce freights by a penny per pound.

Mr. Angliss, M. L. C., in discussing the matter, pointed out that the export trade in lambs and sheep would now be in full swing in normal years, but the closing down of the works had led to a great deal of unemployment. He was inclined to be bitter on the subject of Argentina having been allowed during the war to sell 20 per cent of its meat privately, thus keeping up its trade connections, while Australia had to hand her meat over to the Imperial government. With shorter transport distance the Argentine growers, who could land chilled beef in England, had a great advantage, and Mr. Angliss stressed the great difficulty of Australia in competing in such circumstances.

He thought that by the following means the deplorable condition could probably be avoided: (1) By a material reduction of freight by the shipping companies. If this be impracticable, (2) a subsidy from the government to enable the shipping companies to make a substantial reduction in freight; (3) the Imperial government to impose a duty on all meat imported into the United Kingdom from other countries where it was produced in and shipped from in pre-war days.

A recent cable announcement stated that the shipping companies have promised to review the freight rates in January.

An interesting incident lately has been a cable received by the Queensland Premier from the agent-general in London, stating that Armour & Co. had purchased the whole of the output of meat from Queensland. It was officially stated here subsequently that this was a mistake for Armour & Co. had bought the output of only the Gladstone works.

Vestey's Darwin Plant Closed.

The tribulations of the plant in Darwin, in the Northern Territory, of Vestey Bros., which cost nearly a million sterling, are of interest. The costs were increased by the extravagant demands of the unionists in that out portion of the Commonwealth, and the operatives repeated these demands when the plant started. The Territory became the Mecca for extremists from all parts of the world: I. W. W. and Russian communists flooded Darwin. The plant made an attempt in several seasons to carry on, but at last closed down.

It is now announced that the plant will not be further operated; the machinery is to be dismantled and removed. The buildings cover five acres and the refrigerated space is a million feet. In the killing seasons about 800 men were employed. As an instance of what the plant had to put up with it is stated that on one occa-

sion it cost £1,000 to load a cargo of meat at Darwin.

The history of the Wyndham plant, owned by the Western Australian government, and erected in the neighboring portion of the adjoining state, has been somewhat similar; the plant is threatened with closure. The capital expenditure has already reached a million and a quarter sterling, while the assets are only worth a little over a million. Last year the loss was £136,000. This year, although the plant is not operating, the loss is expected to be £93,000. Two offers to purchase the plant have been received. A promise has been made by the government that the plant will be operated next season.

Australians are interested in a proposal to establish a floating abattoir to travel to cattle districts to slaughter stock. The idea was conceived in Australia, but apparently the company will operate in South American countries.

Government Cold Storage Plant.

A new refrigerating building of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, New South Wales, has been completed. This plant is government property, and it is stated that there were great blunders incidental to its erection. The new building, however, under the present board has been a great success, and is claimed to be the most up-to-date in the Southern hemisphere. The building is of three stories, of concrete and steel. A novel scheme of lighting has been introduced; one large projector flood light is erected at the door of each cooler. The beam of light is thrown on to the snow on the ammonia pipes overhead and the result is a dazzling reflection all over the room. Automatic temperature recorders are also provided. The cold storage capacity is 10,000 carcasses per day, and the total capacity is 250,000 carcasses.

Meat Trade in New Zealand.

What has been said of the trade in Australia applies to New Zealand, where the outcome is not very clear. No one can say what the prices will be nor the cost of slaughter. An effort is being made to cut the latter by reducing the wages of the men employed. The London trade appears to favor a lighter lamb than has been raised in the North Islands. Consequently there will be a tendency to change to a lighter cross. In view of the lower rates, farmers have been more inclined to support the proposal to issue a license to Armour & Co. to export. The matter has been hung up pending the return of the New Zealand Premier.

The poor prospects are having the effect of hanging up several projects for new plants.

The manager of the New Zealand Refrigerating Co. has put a proposal before the farmers of Maryborough that they should appoint a committee to go into the company's accounts in relation to the Pictou plant and take part in fixing the rates for cold storage next season. The offer has been accepted, the idea being that the farmer, and not the exporter, should get the benefit of any increase in the number of stock killed at the plant.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Dec. 1, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	HOGS.				Top price selects.			
	Sales—		—		—		—	
	Week ending Dec. 1, 1920.	Same week, ending Nov. 24, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 1, 1921.	Same week, ending Nov. 24, 1921.	Week ending Dec. 1, 1920.	Same week, ending Nov. 24, 1920.	Week ending Dec. 1, 1921.	Same week, ending Nov. 24, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	9,378	10,400	7,513	\$ 9.85	\$15.75	\$ 9.35		
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,087	1,094	1,628	10.00	16.50	9.50		
Montreal (E. End)	1,922	1,667	1,842	10.00	16.50	9.50		
Winnipeg	3,327	3,569	2,625	9.75	14.00	9.50		
Calgary	1,970	377	1,227	8.25	14.25	8.25		
Edmonton	1,360	472	959	8.00	14.25	7.50		

What is The Packer's Encyclopedia?

Scores of inquiries like this have come to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER since the recent publication of announcements on this subject. The Packer's Encyclopedia is the

Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries

which is now being prepared and which will be published within a comparatively short time.

This book—the like of which has never before been compiled in this field—is in three sections:

- I. A Trade Directory** (*Complete organization and trade data*).
- II. A Statistical Section** (*in chart form*).
- III. A Packing House Practice Section.**

The various chapters of the Packinghouse Practice Section were described in detail in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in its issues of October 15, 22, 29, November 5 and 12. As was shown, this will be a **Packer's Operating Guide** in every sense of the word.

The features of the **Statistical Section** were outlined in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of November 19. The statistical data in this section is largely in chart form, and offers graphic comparisons covering a ten-year period of the prices of meat animals, corn, meats and products; production, exports, imports and consumption; freight rates, etc.

In addition to these charts and graphs there will be pages of tables giving slaughter and market statistics covering the ten-year period, official census figures on packinghouse production by states, and much other important statistical data.

Trade definitions, both domestic and foreign, and other valuable trade data are included in this section.

Here is a brief outline of some of the information that will be presented in

PART I—TRADE DIRECTORY

United States and Canada

PACKERS AND SLAUGHTERERS—Corporate information, shipping directions, operating and equipment data, brands and trademarks, killing capacities, by-products manufactured, etc.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE MEAT DEALERS AND PROVISIONERS—Data covering those who do not kill or cure meats, but who manufacture sausage and other meat specialties, and those who handle meat products at wholesale.

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LARD AND VEGETABLE OIL REFINERS, MARGARIN MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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NOTE: Space in the Advertising Section is limited, and advertisers should get in their copy early.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Knoxville Fertilizer Co. is erecting a new plant to cost about \$200,000.

Armour & Co. have opened a branch house at Canal street, Easton, Pa.

The Illinois Farmers' Packing Co., Ottumwa, Ill., is now in the hands of a receiver.

The San Diego Oil Products Co., San Diego, Cal., has been enlarging its business.

Barton & Co., meat packers, have leased for storage the Western Warehouse building, Seattle, Wash.

The new packing plant at Barrington, Ill., is in process of erection and will be incorporated at once.

The Farmers' Exchange Packing Co., El Dorado, Cal., has begun its winter operations on a larger scale.

The Portland Vegetable Oil Mills Co., Portland, Ore., is starting to crush the supplies of copra that are coming from the orient.

Dr. S. B. Elliot and others are constructing a new packing plant at Belle Meade Farm in Upper Fauquier, near Warrenton, Ia.

The Maas-Cain Co., Oshkosh, Wis., has been organized to manufacture sausage and other meat products, with a capital of \$10,000.

The plant of V. Franke's Sons, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been taken over by vegetable oil interests and a new company will be organized.

John N. Sparks, president of the Stockyards National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., has been elected president of the Agricultural Livestock Finance Corporation.

An application for incorporation of the Weiland Packing Co. at West Chester, Pa., has been made by Carl H. Weiland, Sarah C. Weiland, Frank B. Weiland and J. Alvin Weiland.

Fertilizer manufacturers of the Del-Mar-Via peninsula, Md., have formed the Peninsula Fertilizer Manufacturers' Association. William B. Tilghman, Salisbury, Md., is president.

The Chipley Packing Co., Pensacola, Fla., has reopened its plant after making improvements. A. A. Myers, Jr., is president. C. L. Brooks of Moultrie, Ga., is in charge of the plant. The sales purchasing department will be supervised by Ed Yarbrough of Moultrie.

The Calumet Packing & Provision Company of Hammond, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The

property of the company lies on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. The incorporators are Ashton Barrows, Chicago; James Martin, Hammond, and Frank Jaranowski of West Hammond, and are also directors.

JOHN MORRELL DIES SUDDENLY.

John H. Morrell, president of John Morrell & Company, Ottumwa, Ia., member of one of the pioneer packer families, died suddenly at his home in Ottumwa, Ia., December 4. Following a slight in-



THE LATE JOHN H. MORRELL.

disposition during the night he passed away in his sleep in the early morning. The packing industry will regret his death at the comparatively early age of 57 years.

Mr. Morrell was born in Liverpool, England, on March 13, 1864. At the age of sixteen he entered the service of John Morrell & Company, Ltd., in their Liverpool office. In 1883 he moved to Chicago

where he remained until 1888, at which time the Chicago plant of the company was closed. Moving to Ottumwa he was associated in the management of the American business of the company until October, 1912, when he retired from active business on account of ill health.

Mr. Morrell had not been active in the management of the company's affairs for some years because of ill health, and his death will make no difference in the conduct of the business. T. Henry Foster, vice-president and general manager, and before him his father, T. H. Foster, had for many years been the active directors of the business.

During the war Mr. Morrell served on the Iowa State Council of Defense. A member of the Chamber of Commerce of Ottumwa, he was for a time its president. In many of the business enterprises of the city he was an active figure.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated.—Meyer Brothers, corner Lowell and Frederick streets, Ironwood, Mich.; A. Nagle Packing Co., 6900 Dix avenue, Detroit, Mich.; The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 245 Chestnut street, mail P. O. box 1253, Springfield, Mass.; Morrishown Packing Co., Morrishown, Tenn.; National Single Bled Serum Co. (Inc.), Plainfield, Ind.

Meat inspection withdrawn.—American Buffalo Conserve (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y.; George A. McRae Co., 56 North street, Boston, Mass.; Carona Provision Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y.; American Butterine Co., Jersey City, N. J.; Max Ams (Inc.), New York, N. Y.; Mandelbaum & Co., Kansas City, Kans.

Changes in names of official establishments.—Theo. Krainin (and The Hebrew National Kosher Sausage Factory and The Hebrew National Sausage Factories, subsidiaries), 155 East Broadway, New York, N. Y., instead of the Hebrew National Kosher Sausage Factory (and The Hebrew National Sausage Factory, subsidiary); Simon Lewald (Inc.), 438 Second avenue, New York, N. Y., instead of Simon Lewald.

Stations added.—Ironwood, Mich., Mr. E. J. Noll, care Meyer Brothers, corner Lowell and Frederick street; Plainfield, Ind. (substation of Indianapolis, Ind.)



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cago; H. L. Harris, Pacific Coast Box Company,
New York City.

New Export Bill of Lading

The Interstate Commerce Commission
last week released its long expected
decision on the export bill of lading. A
complete analysis of the new form pre-
scribed by their order has been sent to
exporting members of the Institute of
American Meat Packers.

Many of the changes urged by Chairman
Herrick of the Institute's traffic committee
were adopted by the commission, although
some of the important changes were not
made because of a lack of authority in
law. A brief explanation of the disposi-
tion of the more important points of dis-
pute follows:

Inland Conditions.

1. **Continuing Liability.**—The shippers
urged that the movement to ultimate for-
eign destination be treated as a unit with
full carrier's liability continued through.
The commission held, however, that the
law gave them no authority for this and
they have provided that the carriers are
liable only as warehousemen at seaboard
after a reasonable time for delivery has
elapsed. This is also true where goods
are stopped in transit at the carrier's re-
quest.

Instead of making the initial carrier
liable for damage occurring at any point
en route, each carrier is made liable for
damage on its line only.

2. **Measure of Damages.**—The shippers
urged that the measure of damages, in
case of claims against the inland carriers,
should be the actual value of the shipment.
The commission interpreted the law to
authorize them to establish the value at
time and place of shipment as per the in-
voice, except when a lower value has been
agreed upon.

3. **Diverted Shipments.**—Shippers asked
that where carriers diverted shipments
from an all rail route to a water route that
full all rail carrier's liability be imposed.
This request was denied and in such cases
the water carrier's liability will apply, ex-
cept where tariff rules provide to the con-
trary.

4. **Substitution of Vessels.**—The ship-
pers won a substantial victory in the mat-
ter of giving notice of substitution of ves-
sels. The new form will require the car-
riers to notify the shipper and consignee
in case the goods are forwarded by any
vessel other than the one for which in-
tended.

5. **Delivery to Vessels.**—A final clause
provides that the railroads must make de-
livery to the vessels as part of their un-
dertaking as common carriers. This is in
accordance with paragraph 4, section 25
of the Interstate Commerce Commission
Act.

Ocean Conditions.

1. **General Exemptions.**—The Institute
committee suggested a short form clause
as a substitute for the long form in use
for many years. This was rejected.

2. **Package Value Limitation.**—One
chief point of contention was the limit of
value upon individual packages. This has
long been \$100. The shippers urged that
this be increased to \$250. The \$100 valua-
tion was held in effect by the commission.

3. **Giving of Notices.**—Since the "mem-
ory of man runneth not to the contrary,"
ocean ladings have had no provision for
the dispatching of notice in cases where
goods are trans-shipped, unloaded short of
destination, or ready for delivery at des-
tination. In the new form the carriers
will be required to notify the consignee
if named, and the shipper, if consignee is
unknown, in case the goods are trans-
shipped; where quarantine restrictions
make it necessary to unload the goods
short of destination, and when goods are
ready for delivery at destination the con-
signee is to be notified.

4. **Protection for Discharged Goods.**—
Ocean carriers have long had the right to
discharge goods at intermediate points
when quarantine rules prevented their
reaching destination. Heretofore this dis-
charge ended the transaction and they
need take no steps to protect the goods.
The new form requires them to arrange
for "suitable available" protection, and
also requires them to dispatch notice.

6. **Steamship Contract Conditions.**—
Probably the principal point of contention
was with respect to making these ladings
subject to conditions of steamship bills of
lading. Chairman Herrick led the fight
against the ocean carriers' proposal upon
the theory, first, that a shipper was en-
titled to know the terms of the contract
before becoming a party thereto, and, sec-
ond, that under the present practice the
steamship lines would not disclose the
conditions of their so-called port bills of
lading at the time the contracts were
signed.

The shippers have won a decided vic-
tory and the new lading condition will not
permit the substitution of conditions in
these steamship ladings when inconsistent
with this new form. These steamship lad-
ings will also have to be filed of record, so
that the shippers may know just what con-
ditions they are asked to agree to. This
will also prevent the indiscriminate use of
rubber-stamp conditions, such as some
lines are prone to use.

Conclusion.

Before criticising the commission for not
giving the shippers all they have asked, it
must be understood, first, that the Cum-
min's amendment to the Interstate Com-
merce Act does not apply on export
traffic; and, second, that section 25 of that
act requires the commission to preserve
for water carriers such limited liability as
is provided by law.

The commission has dealt fairly with a
subject that is fraught with technicalities
and pitfalls. If further revision is essential
this can be had only after a modification
of existing laws has been brought about.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises F. J. Gardner, chairman, Swift & Company; Myrick D. Harding, Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, Morris & Company; S. C. Frazee, Wilson & Company; John Robertson, Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, Allied Packers, Inc., and James E. Gallagher, Guggenheim Bros., all of Chicago; Geo. M. Foster, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

MAKING LARD OIL FROM GREASE.

An Eastern subscriber sent the following inquiry to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can fair lard oil be made out of a good grade of house grease? What temperature should grease be kept at to seed properly? How long does it require to be kept in the seeding room? What thickness of cloth should be used in pressing? What type of press would you advise?

In regard to these questions the Committee on Packinghouse Practice replies as follows:

1. Can fair lard oil be made out of a good grade of house grease?

The term "house grease" is rather indefinite. Fair to good lard oil can be made from a good quality of white grease. An inferior grade of lard oil can also be made from a poor grade of grease. The quality of the oil will depend mostly on the percentage of free acid in the grease and to some extent on the color. Grease containing from 10 to 12 or 14 per cent of free acid would make a very good grade of oil, whereas grease containing 20 per cent or over of free acid would make a very poor grade of oil.

2. What temperature should grease be kept at to seed properly?

The temperature of the seeding room should be carried at about 55 to 58 degrees.

3. How long does it require to be kept in the seeding room?

As a rule, approximately five days.

4. What thickness of cloth should be used in pressing?

Eight ounce ducking will give good satisfaction.

5. What type of press would you advise?

There are so many different styles of presses on the market that it would be rather difficult to single out any one as being the best. Besides, there are so many things to be considered in selecting a press, such as volume of pressing, space of room to be occupied, height of room, etc., that the best thing to do would be for the inquirer to get drawings and descriptions of the different makes, and he can make his own selection.

KEEPING JACKET KETTLES CLEAN.

The following inquiry has been made by a Middle West packer:

Will you kindly give some information as to the reason why in rendering the jacket kettle gets coated and advise what would prevent this from taking place? We render fresh fat with the skin and sometimes this fat is rendered in four hours, and at other times it takes eight hours. We have tried various degrees of steam pressure.

In reply to this the Committee on Packinghouse Practice says:

The inquiry does not state whether the

Saving Cooking Waters

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "Handling of Cooking Waters from Pigs' Feet and Tripe." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

coating takes place on the inside of the rendering tank, or whether it is between the inner and outer shells of the jacket kettle. If a great deal of fat with skins attached is rendered, a coating will naturally form on the inside of the rendering tank caused by the gelatinous matter in the skin. The only way to overcome this is to scrape and scrub the tank on the inside, which ought to be done after each rendering.

If the coating is between the inner and

outer shells, the only way that we know of to get rid of this is by the use of caustic soda and steam. An opening can be made in the upper part of the jacket, through which the dissolved caustic may be poured in.

Another reason for the uneven length of time required for rendering may be water in the steam line. This line should be equipped with a trap to catch the water that may collect in the line.

If the above remedies are used and the same steam pressure is applied, there should be no reason for any great variation in time required for cooking.

OCTOBER BY-PRODUCTS YIELDS.

Yields and production of animal by-products in October in federally inspected plants are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

Class.	Av. per animal.	Av. lbs. live wt.	Total production,* Oct. Lbs.	Total production,* Jan.-Oct. Lbs.
Edible beef fats (unrendered)	34.29	3.46	25,709,000	273,352,000
Edible beef offal	26.75	2.70	20,056,000	166,768,000
Cattle hides	67.00	6.77	50,234,000	419,352,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered)	1.82	0.91	563,000	4,484,000
Edible calf offal	5.78	2.89	1,781,000	15,176,000
Lard (rendered)	33.02	14.79	94,640,000	1,132,279,000
Edible hog offal	5.93	2.66	16,996,000	169,787,000
Pork trimmings	10.79	4.83	30,926,000	285,623,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	2.87	1.29	8,226,000	95,247,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	2.28	2.89	2,931,000	25,999,000
Sheep edible offal	1.47	1.86	1,890,000	17,653,000

*Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

OCTOBER MEAT CONSUMPTION.

Apparent consumption of federally inspected meat for the month of October, 1921, compared with September, 1921, and October, 1920, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates as follows:

	Beef and veal per capita, lbs.*	Pork per capita, lbs.*	Lamb and mutton per capita, lbs.*	Total per capita, lbs.*
October, 1921	3.91	4.90	.45	9.28
September, 1921	3.80	4.34	.43	8.56
Increase or decrease	+.11	+.56	+.02	+.72
Per cent*	3.91	4.90	.45	9.28
October, 1920	4.00	4.57	.41	8.98
Increase or decrease	-.09	+.33	+.04	+.30
Per cent*				

*Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.

BEST TO MARKET CORN AS STOCK.

Although corn belt cattle feeders have lost money the last two years, yet on the average for five years or more the industry has been profitable and it is more profitable to market crops through livestock than in any other way.

The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has recently issued Farmer's Bulletin No. 1218, "Beef Production in the Corn Belt," which contains valuable suggestions to the corn belt feeders on the economical production of beef.

The investigations on which the bulletin is based were conducted by the department on 906 farms of the corn belt and every phase of the problem, from raising calves or buying feeders to the marketing of the finished steer, is treated in considerable detail.

How should the hog "sticker" work to avoid damage to shoulder meats? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

F. C. ROGERS
BROKER

Provisions

Philadelphia Office:
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New York Office:
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Beef & Hog Killing Plant

FOR SALE—Modern brick building with beef and hog slaughtering facilities. Good cooler. Excellent cellar. Plenty of space for cutting, boning and sausage-making. Located in Gary, Ind., on Nickel Plate R. R., with switch track. Would make excellent site for out-of-town packer's branch house. Plenty of land for additional buildings. Address Emmet Cavanaugh, 742 W. 45th St., Chicago, Ill.

EAT MORE MEAT—IS THE SLOGAN!

Have you a very mild cure in hams and bacon to satisfy the consumer's demand? If not, write at once to A. HAUSAMMANN, 909 Blaine St., Peoria, Ill. Sample slices of smoked ham, boiled ham and bacon will be furnished by sending 60 cents to cover package and postage.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Provisions and Lard Prices Steady—Hog Movement Good—Strike Developments Disturbing—Exports Fair—Domestic Distribution Good.

The developments in the provision market the past week have largely featured strike conditions in the packing industry, with uncertainty as to how such conditions will affect not only the actual slaughter of livestock, but its reflection on the general market and distribution of products. The fact that quite a little trouble has already developed has had some influence on holders of products, but the amount which has been shipped into distribution seems to have been sufficient, so that buying anxiety of a serious character has not yet developed.

The hog movement has been very liberal. Receipts last week were 540,000 at 6 points, possibly a rush to get hogs in prior to the strike. This total compares with 382,000 the previous week at 6 points and 473,000 last year. The receipts of cattle increased 32,000 over the previous week, and the receipts of sheep increased 69,000. Notwithstanding the larger receipts, the average price of hogs improved slightly over the preceding week, cattle were about stationary, and sheep showed a small gain. Owing to the strike situation there was a little hesitation in the market this week, but there has been no radical movement of values reflecting the strike developments.

Shipments of products from the leading packing points has to a certain extent reflected a quieter demand. The shipments from Chicago for the five weeks ending last Saturday were nearly 75,000,000 lbs. compared with 116,000,000 lbs. last year, and lard shipments were 54,000,000 lbs., compared with 46,000,000 lbs. last year.

The outward movement of products to the seaboard was very good for the past week, with the total amounting to 15,452,000 lbs. of lard, against 4,777,000 lbs. last year, and meats 10,240,000 lbs. against 7,999,000 lbs. last year. The export movement of meats, as usual, was largely for British ports, more than three-quarters of the movement being so directed, and also there was quite a movement of lard, about two-thirds of the shipments being to British ports.

The Bureau of Markets statement of slaughters of livestock, and the resultant product for October and the ten months ending October this year and last year, makes a most interesting comparison. [The complete statement will be found on page 18.—Editor.] The analysis of the statement follows:

CATTLE—		
Slaughter, head:	Oct. 1921.	Oct. 1920.
Cattle	750,000	843,000
Calves	309,000	315,000
Average dressed weight, lbs.:		
Cattle	525.71	472.97
Calves	108.39	114.10
Production, lbs.:		
Beef	394,154,000	398,778,000
Veal	33,507,000	35,936,000
Total	427,661,000	434,714,000
Imports	4,110,000	9,073,000
Stocks beginning of period	59,821,000	78,053,000
Total	491,592,000	521,840,000
Exports	16,807,000	17,038,000
Stocks end of period	84,155,000	89,014,000
Total	80,962,000	106,052,000
Domestic use	410,630,000	415,788,000

CATTLE—		
	10 months, 1921.	10 months, 1920.
Slaughter, head:		
Cattle	6,356,000	7,082,000
Calves	3,250,000	3,497,000
Average dressed weight, lbs.:		
Cattle	541.20	539.7
Calves	95.60	97.3
Production, lbs.:		
Beef	3,429,105,000	3,822,275,000
Veal	311,401,000	340,064,000
Total	3,740,506,000	4,162,340,000
Imports	27,202,000	55,739,000
Stocks beginning of period	142,703,000	298,863,000
Total	3,910,411,000	4,516,942,000
Exports	191,534,000	220,745,000
Stocks end of period	24,155,000	89,014,000
Total	3,654,722,000	4,207,183,000

Total cattle in the country October 1, 68,130,000 head, against 67,077,000 head last year; increase since January 1 this year, 3,478,000, against 1,266,000 increase last year.

HOGS—		
	Oct. 1921.	Oct. 1920.
Slaughter, head	2,806,000	2,487,000
Average dressed weight, lbs.:		
Hogs	167.09	163.38
Total production, lbs.:	480,662,000	406,316,000
Imports	226,000	539,000
Stocks beginning of period, lbs.:		
Hogs	555,015,000	725,698,000
Total, lbs.:	1,035,863,000	1,132,553,000
Exports, lbs.:	99,885,000	123,789,000
Stocks end of period, lbs.:	408,310,000	520,126,000
Total, lbs.:	508,195,000	643,915,000
Domestic use, lbs.:	527,608,000	488,638,000

HOGS—		
	10 months, 1921.	10 months, 1920.
Slaughter, head	31,729,000	30,705,000
Average dressed weight, lbs.:		
Hogs	174.10	171.0
Total production, lbs.:	5,525,850,000	5,251,570,000
Imports	661,000	1,347,000
Stocks beginning of period, lbs.:		
Hogs	591,602,000	660,025,000
Total, lbs.:	6,118,113,000	5,912,942,000
Exports, lbs.:	1,441,572,000	1,232,220,000
Stocks end of period, lbs.:	408,310,000	520,126,000
Total, lbs.:	1,849,862,000	1,752,346,000
Domestic use, lbs.:	4,268,251,000	4,160,595,000

Number of hogs in country October 1, 72,201,000, against 73,895,000 last year. Increase since January 1, 17,048,000, against 14,527,000 last year.

Including the mutton products for the periods of ten months, the domestic distribution compares as follows:

	10 months, 1921.	10 months, 1920.
Hog product, lbs.:	4,268,251,000	4,160,595,000
Beef and veal, lbs.:	3,654,722,000	4,207,183,000
Mutton, lbs.:	438,903,000	382,352,000
Total, lbs.:	8,361,877,000	8,750,130,000

These figures, of course, do not represent all the consumption of meat products in the country, but they do include the figures of the commercial markets largely, as they include the figures of inspected Government slaughter.

The production of lard per hog during October was 33.2 lbs., and for the ten months the lard production has been 1,132,279,000 lbs., or 35.6 lbs. per hog.

Are you an Al branch house and car route man?

One of the best independent packing concerns in the country is looking for you. See the WANTED Page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

This is only one of the opportunities offered on this page from week to week. Do you watch it?

Analysis of the lard distribution would show for the ten months a total domestic distribution of 367,586,000 lbs., or at the rate of 36,758,000 lbs. per month.

The increase in total hog product distribution this year, as shown in the total figures above, is about in line with the increase in the population of the country.

PORK—At New York the market was dull and steady with mess \$25@25.50, family \$30@33, and short clears \$22.50@25. At Chicago mess was quoted at \$18 nominal, with shipping trade slow, but the undertone decidedly stronger on account of the strike at packing plants.

LARD—Cash trade, east and west, continued very fair, but export demand was limited. Export clearances continued large. At New York prime western was quoted at \$9.40@9.50, middle western \$9.30@9.40, New York city 9½@9¼c, refined to the continent 11c, South American 11½c, and Brazil kegs 12½c. Compound at New York in car-lots was 10¼@10½c. Reports on compound demand were mixed, some claiming fair trade and others poor demand. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at 2½c over December, loose lard 4½c under December, and leaf lard at 8¼c.

BEEF—The market was quiet and steady, with mess at New York quoted at \$12@14, packet \$13@14, family \$15@16, extra India mess \$24@25.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at leading centers at the end of November are officially reported as follows:

PORK, BBLs.				
	Nov. 30, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1921.	Nov. 30, 1920.	
Chicago	15,540	15,633	25,860	
Kansas City	1,174	1,100	1,844	
Omaha	1,382	1,431	2,071	
St. Joseph	1,542	1,610	3,500	
Milwaukee	1,315	1,610	2,308	
Total pork, bbls.:	21,153	20,781	35,583	
LARD, LBS.				
Chicago	8,469,376	13,267,508	15,230,092	
Kansas City	2,078,315	1,475,085	2,397,437	
Omaha	802,475	984,338	1,306,593	
St. Joseph	1,440,611	1,049,496	2,036,072	
Milwaukee	771,750	905,550	504,150	
Total lard, lbs.:	13,662,427	17,682,480	21,543,344	
CUT MEATS, LBS.				
Chicago	62,971,893		67,188,088	
Kansas City	23,733,300	23,633,500	27,146,700	
Omaha	13,878,002	17,580,494	15,659,866	
St. Joseph	13,033,082	12,659,350	18,743,830	
Milwaukee	11,184,000	9,421,000	15,001,087	
Total meats, lbs.:	124,800,277	63,294,344	136,739,571	

HOG WEIGHTS IN NOVEMBER.

The average weights of hogs received in November at eight leading livestock markets for November, 1921, with comparisons for a year ago are as follows:

	November, 1921.	Year ago.
Chicago	223	224
Kansas City	169	201
Omaha	245	260
St. Joseph	224	230
Sioux City	240	249
St. Paul	218	211
Denver	208	220
Wichita	218	210

LARD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of lard from New York for the period December 1 to December 6, 1921, were according to unofficial reports 12,261,000 lbs. Grease exports were 158,000 lbs.; tallow, 100,000 lbs.; stearine, 6,000 lbs.

Uniform Temperature is Necessary to Perfect Ham Cooking



The Powers Regulator No. 16

This Regulator is designed particularly for use in open tanks, vats, or kettles, where the thermostatic motor may be submerged in the liquid directly below the steam supply pipe. It is very sensitive, entirely self-contained (requiring no air or water pressure to operate it), reliable, and accurate.

Powers Automatic Regulators prevent shrinkage in ham cooking, and assure uniform quality by maintaining an unvarying temperature in the cooking vats.

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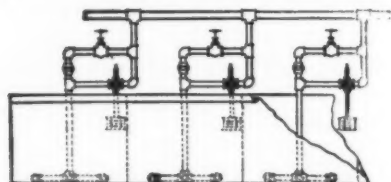
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Showing application of the No. 16 Regulator to Ham Cooking Vats. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

(1437A)

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, December 9.

A quiet market for blood this week. Demand from all sources very limited.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$3.25@3.35
Crushed and unground	2.85@3.10
Ground concentrated tankage	3.00@3.15
Unground	2.50@2.75

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

Several buyers in the market for shipments over December, January and February. The market held a firm range. The strike reduced stocks greatly.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground, 11 1/4% to 12% ammonia	\$2.65@2.75
Unground, 10% to 11% ammonia	2.85@3.00
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	2.50@2.75

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Another limited outlet for fertilizer materials, due to the strike reducing the output and buyers staying close to shore.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.65@2.75
Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia	2.35@2.55
High grade, unground	2.40@2.50
Medium grade, unground	2.15@2.30
Low grade and country rend., unground	1.75@2.00
Hone tankage, unground	2.25@2.35
Hoof meal	2.25@2.35
Liquid stick	2.00@2.15
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25@1.50
Garbage tankage, ground	1.00@1.25

Bone Meals.

Very little doing in this branch of the trade this week, although prices held about steady.

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal	\$26.00@28.00
Steamed, ground	23.00@25.00
Steamed, unground	15.00@18.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste horns, dry	21.00@22.00

Cracklings.

The demand was fully equal to the supply and prices held firm this week.

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$60.00@65.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	55.00@60.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

At around \$20 per ton basis Chicago freight, sinews and pizzels sold freely where offered. Jaws, skulls and knuckles sold at \$23 per ton delivered Chicago. Gelatine stocks continued without interest to the buyers.

	Per ton.
Calf stock	\$60.00@65.00
Edible pig skin strips	60.00@65.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	40.00@45.00
Horn piths	22.50@25.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	23.00@25.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	18.00@20.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	20.00@21.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	20.00@22.00
Sheep trimmings	10.00@12.00

Hoofs, Horns and Manufacturing Bones.

The better grades of horns and assorted heavy round shin bones found ready outlet at steady prices.

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@150.00
Culls	25.00@ 50.00
Hoofs, black	25.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped	30.00@ 35.00
Hoofs, white	40.00@ 50.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, lights	50.00@ 55.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies	35.00@ 40.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights	45.00@ 50.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, lights	50.00@ 55.00

Hog Hair.

The market for hog hair was practically at a standstill this week, since the sellers would not accept offers as made by most of the buyers. Nominally, prices were around 1c per pound f. o. b. production points for coil and field dried, with processed winter around 4c and processed summer around 2 1/2c basis Chicago freight.

Pig Skin Strips.

Buyers evinced more interest in pig skin strips, especially for future deliveries, at 3c to 3 1/2c per pound for prime No. 1's

f. o. b. production points, according to rate of freight to destination points. Government inspected No. 2's and No. 3's are wanted around 2 1/2c to 3c per pound f. o. b. production points.

MEAT EXPORTS IN OCTOBER.

Official reports of exports of meat and dairy products during the month of October, 1921, show a very decided decrease in value from those in October, 1920, being \$21,000,000 in October, 1921, and \$37,462,000 in October, 1920. For the ten months ending October 31, 1921, the exports were \$306,600,000, while for the same period in 1920 the value was \$452,000,000.

Considering some individual products, canned beef showed an increase in volume of 150 per cent for October, 1921, over October, 1920, though the total for the ten months this year is only about one-fourth that of 1920. Other products showing increases in volume for October, 1921, over October, 1920, are hams and shoulders with an increase of 50 per cent, lard, and lard compounds, the latter with an increase of 100 per cent. On the other hand, bacon exports in October, 1921, were only one-half what they were in October, 1920, pickled pork one-seventh less, and oleo oil one-fifth less for October, 1921, than for October, 1920.

Exports for the months of October, 1921, and October, 1920, are compared as follows:

	Oct., '21.	Oct., '20.
Beef, canned, lbs.	562,372	207,287
Value	\$110,800	\$72,395
Beef, fresh, lbs.	310,173	455,379
Value	\$29,243	\$73,772
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	1,971,222	1,986,039
Value	\$162,884	\$244,598
Oleo oil, lbs.	8,328,334	10,580,005
Value	\$1,039,218	\$1,896,256
Hams, lbs.	23,575,611	49,838,768
Value	\$3,115,554	\$11,642,206
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	12,110,375	8,787,853
Value	\$2,145,086	\$2,585,559
Lard, inc. neutral, lbs.	58,070,145	55,846,232
Value	\$6,067,148	\$12,182,404
Pork, pickled, lbs.	2,857,113	3,459,256
Value	\$302,069	\$609,876
Lard, compounds, lbs.	4,026,338	2,253,640
Value	\$509,374	\$457,279

Exports for the ten months ending October 31, 1921, with comparisons, are given as follows:

	10 mos. ending Oct., 1921.	10 mos. ending Oct., 1920.
Beef, canned, lbs.	5,733,890	23,377,034
Value	\$1,145,796	\$5,671,473
Beef, fresh, lbs.	9,870,295	84,973,819
Value	\$1,730,950	\$16,869,114
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	20,039,798	21,039,092
Value	\$2,291,441	\$2,010,034
Oleo oil, lbs.	14,478,050	59,933,055
Value	\$13,117,159	\$13,862,820
Bacon, lbs.	378,322,271	509,959,859
Value	\$63,735,504	\$126,727,542
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	200,069,284	169,557,112
Value	\$42,075,523	\$43,733,199
Lard, inc. neutral, lbs.	77,243,991	485,791,116
Value	\$103,139,881	\$115,788,089
Pork, pickled, lbs.	28,504,633	33,427,358
Value	\$3,735,845	\$6,792,495
Lard compounds, lbs.	41,027,582	24,068,593
Value	\$4,812,294	\$5,797,090

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending December 6, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week Dec. 6.	Week Nov. 26.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,282	1,965
Cows, carcasses	660	426
Bulls, carcasses	1,515	103
Veal, carcasses	1,303	1,258
Lambs, carcasses	6,641	5,886
Mutton, carcasses	2,319	1,959
Pork, lbs.	684,969	499,469
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	2,207	1,871
Calves	1,591	1,165
Sheep	8,001	7,636
Hogs	20,459	21,479

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market has not shown very much activity, although the report is going the rounds that soap interests have absorbed quite a little stuff within the past week or so. It was claimed that outside tallow equal to special loose sold under six cents. Generally prime city tallow at New York was nominal at five cents, special loose quoted at six cents, and edible at 7½¢ nominal. At Chicago the market was quiet and steady with packers' No. 5½¢ @ 6¢, packers' prime 6½¢ @ 6¾¢, and edible 7¢ @ 7¼¢. Tallow exports from New York, Dec. 1 to Dec. 6 were 100,000 lbs. Australian tallow at Liverpool was quoted at 44s 6d per cwt. for choice, and 42 shillings for good mixed.

OLEO STEARINE—The market was not very active, but was somewhat steadier, with further sales at New York of 7½¢, and unconfirmed rumors of sales of 7¾¢. Offerings are not active, but consumers are not inclined to follow advances at this time. Recently a fair amount went into the hands of speculators, and this stuff is being held for higher prices, owing to a belief that it is relatively cheap compared with cottonseed oil. Speculators who bought the stearine sold oil futures, and have already a fair profit in the transaction. At New York oleo was quoted at 7½¢ @ 7¾¢ nominal. At Chicago oleo was 7¢ @ 7¼¢. Exports from New York, Dec. 1 to 6, were only 6,000 lbs.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS

OLEO OIL—The market has been quiet and steady but without any particular feature. At New York extra was quoted at 11¼¢ @ 11½¢, and at Chicago at 11¢ @ 11½¢.

LARD OIL—Demand for this oil was rather limited, particularly the edible grade, and with export demand slow, and pure lard barely steady, the undertone was weaker. At New York edible was quoted at 97¢, extra winter 87¢, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 64¢, and No. 2 at 60¢ per gallon.

NEATSFOOT OIL—Demand was reported moderate, but offerings steadily held. Pure was quoted at 92¢ per gallon at New York, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 67¢, and cold-pressed offered at from \$1.20 to \$1.25 per gallon.

GREASES—The market has been less active, with buyers' and sellers' ideas apart. Producers are reported well sold ahead, and holding, asking prices firmly, while both domestic consumers and exporters are not inclined to pay the asked prices. There was some export interest in the market for choice white grease, and were competing greases to move toward higher prices, the position of grease might exert itself.

At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 4¼¢ @ 4½¢, brown at 4¼¢ @ 4½¢, and white at 6½¢ @ 7¼¢, according to brands. The west reported a fairly good trade with brown at 3¼¢ @ 4¢, house at 4¼¢ @ 4½¢, yellow 4¼¢ @ 4½¢, and choice white at 6½¢ @ 6¾¢.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 6, 1921. Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4¼¢ @ 4½¢; 60% caustic soda, 3½¢ @ 3¾¢; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4½¢ @ 5¢; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½¢ @ 3¢; 53% carbonate of soda, 2½¢ @ 2¾¢; talc, 1½¢ @ 2¢ lb.

Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 7½¢ @ 7¾¢ lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.20 @ 1.25 gal.; olive oil foots, 8½¢ @ 8¾¢ lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¼¢ @ 11¢ lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½¢ @ 10¢ lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil,

9½¢ @ 9¾¢ lb.; soy bean oil, 8¾¢ @ 9¢ lb.; corn oil, nominal, 9½¢ @ 9¾¢ lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 11¢ @ 11¼¢ lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 8½¢ @ 8¾¢ lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6¢ lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal 12½¢ @ 13¢ lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 9¼¢ @ 10¢ lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8½¢ @ 9¢ lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 15¢ @ 16¢ lb.; prime packers' grease, 4½¢ @ 4¾¢ lb.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Nov. 30, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 24¢; green hams, 8¢ @ 10 lbs., 18¢; 10¢ @ 12 lbs., 18¢; 12¢ @ 14 lbs., 16¢; green clear bellies, 8¢ @ 10 lbs., 15½¢; 10¢ @ 12 lbs., 15¢; 12¢ @ 14 lbs., 14¢; green rib bellies, 10¢ @ 12 lbs., 14¢; 12¢ @ 14 lbs., 13½¢; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6¢ @ 8 lbs., 13¼¢; 8¢ @ 10 lbs., 14¢; 10¢ @ 12 lbs., 14¢; 12¢ @ 14 lbs., 13½¢; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10¢ @ 12 lbs., 13½¢; 12¢ @ 14 lbs., 13¢; sweet pickled hams, 8¢ @ 10 lbs., 18¢; 10¢ @ 12 lbs., 17½¢; 12¢ @ 14 lbs., 17¢; dressed hogs, 13½¢; city steam lard, 9¼¢; compound, 10¼¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8¢ @ 10 lbs., 20¢; 10¢ @ 12 lbs., 19¢; 12¢ @ 14 lbs., 18¢; 14¢ @ 16 lbs., 17¢; skinned shoulders, 13¢; boneless butts, 18¢; Boston butts, 15¢; lean trimmings, 13¢; regular trimmings, 8¢; spare ribs, 13¢; neck ribs, 6¢; kidneys, 5¢; livers, 3¢; pig tongues, 10¢; pig tails, 8¢.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Exports of canned meat products during the month of October, 1921, by countries of destination, are shown as follows in a report to The National Provisioner:

	Beef, lbs.	Pork, lbs.	Sausage, lbs.
Austria
Belgium
France	14,885
Germany
Gibraltar	3,800
Italy	770
Switzerland
England	107,494	1,480
Scotland	311,184	2,400
Ireland	1,200	.....
Bermuda	15,322	652
British Honduras	792
Canada	5,703	.....
Costa Rica	50
Guatemala	476
Honduras	630	2,307
Nicaragua	94	456
Panama	1,225	3,739
Salvador	9,468	1,254
Mexico	18,000	3,937
Newfoundland
Barbados	380	28
Jamaica	1,103	890
Trinidad and Tobago	2,151	3,295
Other Brit. W. Ind.	2,144	386
Cuba	1,143	68,715
Virgin Islands	4,252	405
Dutch West Indies	2,329	1,393
French West Indies	144	150
Haiti	50	835
Dominican Republic	2,621	2,189
Argentina	16,089	.....
Bolivia
Brazil	80
Colombia	1,522	293
Ecuador
British Guiana	394	497
Dutch Guiana	240	.....
French Guiana
Venezuela	165	340
China	373	387
Kwantung, leased terr.	93
Chosen	138
British India	5,737	.....
Straits Settlements	900	.....
Other Brit. E. Ind.	255
Dutch East Indies	5,320	.....
Hongkong	440	222
Japan	2,184	3,706
Russia in Asia	888	240
New Zealand
Other Brit. Oceania
Other Oceania	25
Philippine Islands	6,885	970
Belgian Congo
British W. Africa	240	.....
British S. Africa	2,291	2,105
Canary Islands	33
French Africa	690	.....
Liberia
Portuguese Africa
Total	92,372	130,660

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week ago and a year ago are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Dec. 1, 1921:

	Sales—		Top price good steers	
	Week ending Dec. 1, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 24, 1921.	Week ending Dec. 1, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 24, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,040	4,655	9,277	\$ 7.00 \$10.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	551	1,503	676	..... 5.75
Montreal (E. End)	1,388	1,202	1,177	..... 5.75
Winnipeg	8,019	7,511	6,490	5.50 9.00
Calgary	3,767	2,661	2,639	5.00 7.75
Edmonton	2,240	1,966	908	4.50 8.00

CALVES.

	Sales—		Top price good calves	
	Week ending Dec. 1, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 24, 1921.	Week ending Dec. 1, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 24, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	942	715	1,168	\$11.50 \$18.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	337	287	446	9.50 15.00
Montreal (E. End)	649	681	818	9.50 15.00
Winnipeg	689	507	630	6.00 8.00
Calgary	505	386	329	4.00 7.25
Edmonton	257	253	189	4.00 7.00

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Dec. 1, 1921, as follows:

	Sales—		Top price good lambs	
	Week ending Dec. 1, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 24, 1921.	Week ending Dec. 1, 1920.	Same week ending Nov. 24, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,194	10,643	8,794	\$11.00 \$14.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,066	1,165	1,351	8.50 11.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,167	2,274	1,632	8.50 11.50
Winnipeg	2,144	1,310	1,327	8.75 10.50
Calgary	3,467	2,016	2,033	7.00 10.50
Edmonton	829	950	631	7.50 9.50

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Dec. 3, 1921, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.		BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	
	Week ended Dec. 3, 1921.	Same week ended Dec. 3, 1920.	Week ended Dec. 3, 1921.	Same week ended Dec. 3, 1920.
United Kingdom	85	215	85
Continent	215	650	720
So. and Cent. Amer.	478
West Indies	250	910
B. N. A. Colonies	240
Other countries	45
Total	215	985	2,415

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		LARD, LBS.	
	Week ended Dec. 3, 1921.	Same week ended Dec. 3, 1920.	Week ended Dec. 3, 1921.	Same week ended Dec. 3, 1920.
United Kingdom	6,875,000	3,151,500	28,291,500	500
Continent	2,176,000	2,395,000	8,203,500	478
So. and Cent. Amer.	.....	.....	285,526	3,110,891
West Indies	12,000	.....	20,200	192,010
B. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,063,000	5,546,500	40,112,627	.....

	LARD, LBS.		RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.	
	Week ended Dec. 3, 1921.	Same week ended Dec. 3, 1920.	From—	Bacon and hams, lbs.
United Kingdom	11,697,818	4,516,916	New York	18,098,778
Continent	3,784,958	3,428,020	Boston	1,147,000
So. and Cent. Amer.	.....	.....	Philadelphia	94,000
West Indies	.....	.....	Baltimore	17,000
B. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	Montreal	4,771,000
Other countries	.....	.....	Total	1,235,000
Total	15,482,776	7,970,936	Total, week	15,482,776

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	
	From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	.....	215	158,000	18,098,778
Boston	.....	.....	158,000	1,147,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	94,000
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	17,000
Montreal	.....	.....	4,771,000	1,235,000
Total, week	.....	215	9,063,000	15,482,776
Previous week	.....	.....	5,498,428	9,213,295
Two weeks ago	.....	1,935	12,075,199	14,322,878
Cor. week 1920	.....	965	548,500	7,970,936
Comparative summary of aggregate exports in lbs. from Nov. 1, 1920, to Dec. 3, 1921:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork, lbs.	483,000	1,921	1,433,000	1,050,000
Bacon and hams, lbs.	40,112,627	52,390,685	12,278,085	1,138,230
Lard, lbs.	50,690,265	51,825,495	.....	.....

PROPOSE NEW MARGARIN RULES.

The U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue is making a complete revision of the regulations known as Regulations No. 9 relating to oleomargarine. Copies of the revised regulations will soon be ready in tentative form for submission to margarin manufacturers and others interested in the margarin industry. A hearing will be held in Washington some time in the early part of January which will give the margarin industry an opportunity to criticize the proposed regulations.

Some of the more important of the proposed regulations, according to bureau officials, may be as follows:

1. Prohibition of the use of the terms "butter" and "nut butter" in connection with the word "oleomargarine" on labels and in firm names.
2. Prohibition of the use of "heavy cartons." This might mean the prohibition of the use of cartons.
3. Requiring the printing of the factory and district numbers on cartons, regardless of their presence on the parchment wrappers.

The executive committee of the Institute of Margarin Manufacturers met in Chicago on November 15th. The proposed revision of U. S. internal revenue regulations No. 9 was considered fully. A committee of the Institute may be appointed to appear at the hearing that is to be afforded by the Bureau of Internal Revenue relating to this subject. Individual members of the Institute and other margarin manufacturers will of course have an opportunity to attend the hearing and to take part in it.

The executive committee recommended

the publication of Bulletin No. 3 on "The Importance of the Oleomargarine Industry to American Agriculture." This bulletin shows that farms and ranches are the source of all of the important ingredients of oleomargarine, and that farmers and ranchmen receive annually about forty million dollars for such products.

The Institute has received numerous requests from teachers in schools and colleges for copies of Bulletins No. 1 and No. 2 for distribution among their students.

J. S. ABBOTT, Secretary.

OCT. OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of October, 1921, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 500,792 pounds colored and 20,996,156 pounds uncolored, a total of 21,496,948 pounds. This is 3,800,000 pounds more than the production for the preceding month, and 5,700,000 pounds less than the same month a year ago. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last thirteen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
October, 1920	28,249,201
November	22,098,072
December	23,869,052
January, 1921	22,688,298
February	20,296,972
March	21,361,287
April	21,813,529
May	12,316,615
June	7,613,924
July	10,583,774
August	17,803,478
September	17,722,708
October	21,496,948

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1921, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$18.00@20.00	\$17.00@19.00	\$16.00@18.00	\$15.00@17.00
Good	17.00@18.00	14.00@16.00	14.50@15.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	14.00@16.00	12.00@13.50	12.50@13.00	11.00@13.00
Common	10.00@13.00	10.00@11.50	10.50@11.00	10.00@11.00
COWS:				
Good	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
Medium	9.00@10.00	10.00@11.00	10.25@10.50	9.00@10.00
Common	7.00@8.00	9.00@9.50	10.00@10.25	8.00@9.00
BULLS:				
Good@.....@.....@.....@.....
Medium .....	.....@.....	3.00@9.00	.....@.....	8.00@9.00
Common	8.00@6.50	7.50@8.00	.....@.....	7.00@7.50
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	16.00@17.00	20.00@22.00@.....@.....
Good	14.00@15.00	18.00@20.00	.....@.....	18.00@20.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	15.00@17.00	12.00@14.00	15.00@17.00
Common	10.00@12.00	12.00@14.00	11.00@12.00@.....
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	23.00@24.00	26.00@27.00	24.00@25.00	26.00@27.00
Good	21.00@22.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00
Medium	19.00@20.00	20.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
Common	16.00@18.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	18.00@20.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good@.....@.....@.....@.....
Medium@.....@.....@.....@.....
Common@.....@.....@.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	10.00@11.00	13.00@15.00	10.00@12.00	14.00@16.00
Medium	9.00@10.00	11.00@12.00	9.00@10.00	12.00@14.00
Common	5.00@8.00	8.00@9.00	6.00@7.00	8.00@10.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	20.00@23.00	19.50@21.00	19.50@20.00	18.00@19.00
10-12 lb. average	19.50@20.00	19.00@19.50	19.50@20.00	17.00@18.00
12-14 lb. average	19.00@19.50	18.50@19.00	.....@.....	16.00@17.00
14-16 lb. average	18.50@19.00	17.00@18.00	.....@.....	15.00@16.00
16 lb. over	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	13.00@14.00
SHOULDERS:				
Plain@.....@.....@.....@.....
Skinned	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	.....@.....	11.00@13.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	11.50@12.00	.....@.....	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00
6-8 lb. average	10.00@11.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00
BUTTS:				
Boneless@.....@.....@.....@.....
Boston style	15.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	.....@.....	14.00@16.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.**NEW ORLEANS.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., Dec. 2, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil is more active this week than for some time; 7 cents freely bid, but offerings are light. Meal, 7 per cent, \$33.00; 8 per cent, \$36.00. Loose hulls, \$5.75; sacked hulls, \$8.25; all short ton f.o.b. interior points.

MEMPHIS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1921.—Crude cottonseed oil is selling freely this week at 7 cents and there is a good demand. Meal, 8 per cent, \$37.00@37.50. Hulls are dull around \$6.00.

NORMAL TEXAS OIL EXTRACTION.**Dry Seed Gives Poor Separation Results.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 25, 1921.—The outstanding feature of oil mill operation is the poor results obtained in separation. This is entirely due to the extreme dryness of the seed, causing a large amount of meat dust which some mills can not remove with their present equipment. In order to obviate this difficulty some mills are spraying their seed with steam or water before they go to the hullers. This method has met with varying degrees of success.

The quality of oil continues good. Extraction results are normal while protein continues high. However, a number of mills have been able to work out a system to keep their protein down to 43 per cent.

Analysis for the month:

	Moist	Ammonia	Protein	Oil Standard
Avg. all mills	7.62	8.31	43.74	6.91 .80
Best average	7.93	8.56	43.99	5.96 .08
Worst average	7.93	8.63	44.38	8.63 .97
Avg. this month	8.51	8.56	44.01	6.90 .81
Annual avg. last year	8.30	8.52	43.84	6.97 .81

HULLS.

	Whole seed and hulls.	Oil in hulls.	Total oil.	Loss per ton.
Avg. all mills	1.37	1.48	1.85	3.95
Best average .....	.47	.49	1.30	1.30
Worst average	2.25	2.37	.37	6.32
Avg. this month .....	.86	.89	.16	2.37
Annual avg. last year .....	.03	.90	.09	2.50

SEED.

	Moist	Ammonia	%	Gals. oil	Lbs. cake	8%
Avg. all mills	6.82	4.28	19.67	42.3	1,016	1,016
Best average	6.73	4.25	20.91	45.3	1,008	1,008
Worst average	7.02	4.67	18.14	38.4	1,106	1,106
Avg. this month	10.24	4.00	19.85	42.2	950	950
Annual avg. last year	10.33	4.01	19.37	41.5	951	951

CRUDE OIL.

	Refining loss.	Color.	Acid free.
Avg. all mills	8.6	5.9	1.0
Best average	5.5	4.2	1.5
Worst average	13.6	9.0	1.5
Avg. this month	8.1	7.3	1.5
Annual avg. last year	9.5	7.6	1.9

VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of vegetable oils at New York in October, 1921, are reported as follows by countries of source:

LINSEED OIL—Belgium, 20,669 lbs.; Netherlands, 333,534 lbs.; England, 726,932 lbs.; Scotland, 7,325 lbs.; total, 1,098,460 lbs.

OLIVE OIL—France, 34,445 gal.; Greece, 47,155 gal.; Italy, 150,929 gal.; Spain, 122,843 gal.; Hong Kong, 117 gal.; Greece in Asia, 464 gal.; Hejaz, 4 gal.; Palestine, 194 gal.; total, 356,151 gal.

PEANUT OIL—Hong Kong, 2,228 gal.; total, 2,228 gal.

RAPESEED OIL—France, 2,495 gal.; Netherlands, 515 gal.; England, 74,254 gal.; total, 77,264 gal.

SOYA BEAN OIL—Netherlands, 48 gal.; total, 48 gal.

OTHER VEGETABLE OILS—Total, \$1,803.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

New York Future Market Inactive—Price Changes Unimportant—Crude Firm—Cash Trade Reports Mixed—Deliveries Not As Large As Expected—November Consumption Anxiously Awaited—Market Needs New Developments to Get Out of the Rut.

Operations in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange the past week were extremely light, and it looked as though the market had started the holiday period much earlier than usual. Prices backed and filled within extremely narrow limits, with the undertone steady at all times, and with new developments rather few. The market appeared to be in a rut, owing to the extremely small outside interest that developed during the week, and has got to the point where the local element is more inclined to look on, for the moment, and await some decisive factor one way or the other.

A good many believe that this feature will come in the shape of the government report on cottonseed products and consumption for November which will be issued around Dec. 16. Of late the disposition has been to increase the probable November consumption to above 200,000

bbls. for the month, rather than a figure below that, and one of the leading refining interests was credited with expecting as high as 225,000 bbls.

Should the consumption prove to be around 215,000 bbls., it would mean that within the first four months of the season some one million barrels of oil had gone into consumptive channels, and such a rate of consumption cannot help but prove a stimulus to the market. If the monthly rate is continued above 200,000 bbls., the chief bearish argument that the cheaper lard is cutting into the compound trade will not have proven true, and will be lost sight of at least temporarily. If an eight million bale cotton crop is to be figured as the final outcome of the cotton-production this year, which now appears to be the trade's idea, the probable crush of oil this season, figuring on past experiences, should be around 2,100,000 bbls., which with a 700,000 bbl. carry-over at the beginning of the season, would give total supplies of 2,800,000 bbls.

With a disappearance of a million barrels the first four months, there will be but 1,800,000 bbls. left for the last eight months of the crop season, or available supplies

of only 225,000 bbls. monthly, without leaving a necessary carry-over at the end of the crop year. The normal carry-over is anywhere from 300,000 to 500,000 bbls., and if these amounts are deducted from the remaining prospective supplies, it reduces the monthly average just that much.

It is extremely important, when figuring the crop season which ends August 1, to make reservations for August and September consumption of oil, as it is almost impossible to secure any great amount of new crude or new refined oil, to speak of, until October. Therefore, it would appear that there would be left 1,800,000 bbls. for the next ten months' consumption, instead of eight months.

Commission house trade has been without feature. Refiners' brokers have been on both sides, and there has been some hedging in May and July against crude oil purchases, but this hedging has not been large, as notwithstanding the approaching holidays and the closing down of mills, the south was still disposed to hold its crude around seven cents. The crude market, as a result, has presented a very firm tone, with sales and bids at seven cents in the southeast, seven cents nominal in the valley, and 6 3/4c bid in Texas.

Bleachable oil has been more or less nominal, with nothing new reported.

In the competing oils the only feature

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building
NEW YORK CITY
DISTRIBUTORS



AGENTS
IN
PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES

SELLING AGENTS FOR

The Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corp., Portsmouth, Va.
The Gulf & Valley Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.
The International Vegetable Oil Co., Savannah, Ga.

was soya-bean, which was offered at 4½¢ in bond at the Coast, or 7½¢ duty paid. Oleo stearine was firmer at 7½¢, with unconfirmed reports of sales as high as 7½¢. Special loose tallow remained around six cents, and dull. However, it was reported that soap-makers were picking up all the cheaper offerings of outside oils, tallows and greases, but at the same time were not inclined to climb up after any of the commodities. It has been contended that soap-makers have been taking more cotton oil than generally supposed, but nothing definite has been put forward to prove this fact.

There have been some export inquiries for cotton oil in the market close to a working basis, owing to the improvement in some of the foreign exchange rates, and some of the large refiners are inclined to anticipate improvement in foreign demand before or following the year-end holidays. Exports from New York, Dec. 1 to Dec. 6, were 1,150 bbls., but the export movement in November compared with that of a year ago, as shown by the government report, is expected to make a very poor showing. However, it must be remembered that cotton oil is more of a domestic proposition this year, and that the trade does not anticipate exports for the season of over 300,000 bbls. against 700,000 to a million barrels in previous seasons.

It is extremely interesting to note the production of lard for ten months this year of 1,132,000,000 lbs. and the product of lard per hog during October of 33.2 lbs.,

against a product of lard per hog during the ten months of 35.6 lbs. per hog. It is also interesting to note that an analysis of the lard distribution would show for the ten months a total domestic distribution of 367,586,000 lbs. or at the rate of 36,758,000 lbs. per month, the equivalent of 91,800 bbls. of oil.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, December 1, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			805 a	825
Dec.	1200	814 804	810 a	814
Jan.	2300	850 840	840 a	846
Feb.			847 a	855
March	3400	877 870	870 a	871
April	100	875 876	875 a	876
May	4900	895 888	890 a	891
June			900 a	905
July			910 a	915

Total sales, 18,700 Prime Crude, S. E. 690-700.

Friday, December 2, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			830 a	850
Dec.	700	830 827	828 a	830
Jan.	900	853 840	852 a	853
Feb.	100	864 854	862 a	865
March	1700	876 866	876 a	877
April	100	880 880	881 a	882
May	3100	896 886	895 a	896
June			905 a	910
July			915 a	920

Total sales, 10,000 Prime Crude, S. E. 690-700.

Saturday, December 3, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			815 a	840
Dec.	700	819 815	817 a	820
Jan.	900	850 847	845 a	847
Feb.			855 a	859
March	300	872 869	871 a	873
April			875 a	876
May	1300	892 886	890 a	892
June			900 a	906
July	400	913 913	912 a	914

Total sales, 4,200 Prime Crude, S. E. 690-700.

Monday, December 5, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			825 a	850
Dec.			820 a	828
Jan.	400	845 843	842 a	844
Feb.			850 a	857
March	400	872 868	869 a	872
April			875 a	876
May	1400	895 888	889 a	891
June			900 a	905
July	2700	917 912	912 a	914

Total sales, 6,500 Prime Crude, S. E. 690 sales.

Tuesday, December 6, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			825 a	860
Dec.	100	819 819	830 a	832
Jan.	3200	850 842	856 a	857
Feb.			868 a	872
March	2300	883 871	880 a	881
April	500	885 884	885 a	888
May	2200	902 896	898 a	899
June			912 a	914
July	3300	922 915	918 a	919

Total sales, 13,000 Prime Crude, S. E. 700 sales.

Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			820 a	870
Dec.			830 a	835
Jan.	800	852 848	850 a	852
Feb.			860 a	865
March	1300	879 871	874 a	876
April			880 a	881
May	2100	897 891	894 a	896
June			905 a	909
July	1000	918 914	916 a	918

Total sales, 5,400 Prime Crude, S. E. 700 bid.

Thursday, December 8, 1921.

Closed 10@14 points net higher. Sales, 17,900 bbls. Prime crude, 7.00@7.25c; prime summer yellow spot, 8.45@8.70; January, 8.64c; March, 8.86c; May, 9.04c; all bid.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—Operations continue on a small scale, and the market lacked any particular feature. There have been offerings of Manila, prompt shipment coast, at 7½¢ sellers' tanks. Domestic oil, Ceylon type, sellers' tanks, is quoted at 8½¢@8¼¢ f. o. b. New York. Ceylon grade in barrels at New York was 9@9¼¢ tanks, coast 7½¢@8¢; Cochin, barrels, New York, 10¼¢@10½¢, tanks, 9¼¢; edible cocoanut oil, barrels, New York, 10¼¢@11¢. Copra,

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EXPORT

IMPORT

Java sun-dried, c. i. f. coast, quoted 4¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Oriental oil was reported meager, and offerings were reported in bond on the coast at 4¼c c. i. f., equal to slightly more than 5 cents in bond, c. i. f. New York. On this basis the oil could have been laid down at New York at 7¼c, duty paid. There were reports of sales of several cars prompt shipment, sellers' tanks, coast, at 7.55c. At New York crude was quoted at 9c in barrels, blown, 9¼@9½c, Pacific coast tanks 7¾c, and deodorized in barrels at New York 10¼@10½c.

PEANUT OIL.—No important demand has been in evidence, but the market has been firmer in tone with offerings rather limited. At New York crude was quoted at 10c in barrels, and at 8¼@8½c in tanks, f. o. b. mills, whereas crude cotton oil was around 7c. Refined peanut oil, New York, was 11@11¼c in barrels, with Oriental tanks coast 8¼@8½c.

PALM OIL.—There has been an improvement in the demand from tinplate mills, and reports were current that spot stocks were fairly well absorbed. The English markets were firmer, and owing to the rise in sterling, importers' views were stronger. At New York spot Lagos was 7¼@7½c, shipment 7½@7¾c, and Niger 6½c. Palm kernel oil was dull but steady with imported at New York quoted at 8½@8¾c.

CORN OIL.—Demand was quiet, but the market about unchanged. Western offerings, December shipment, sellers' tanks, were 7½c. At New York crude in barrels was 8½@8¾c, refined in barrels 11@11¼c and in cases about \$1.13 per gallon.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Prime summer yellow, New York, in barrels was quoted at 8¾@9c, bleachable f. o. b. mill in tanks 7½c, southeast crude oil 7c bid, valley 7c nominal, and Texas 6¾c bid.

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Olive Oil FootsCOTTON OIL OPTIONS
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Exchange**E. A. Stevenson & Co. Inc.**

44 Whitehall St., New York City

Refiners of "Cobee" Coconut Oil,
Churners of "Spreddit" Nut Margarin,
Quality the highest, always uniform**CHICAGO COTTON OIL MARKET.**

Market transactions:

Monday, December 5, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.35
May	8.47

Tuesday, December 6, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.38
May	8.50

Wednesday, December 7, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.38
May	8.50

Thursday, December 8, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March .....	.....	.....	.....	8.38
May	8.49	8.49	8.50	8.50

Friday, December 9, 1921.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	8.40
May	8.52

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"AFREX"—REFINED EDIBLE PEANUT OIL

"COTTREX"—CHOICE BUTTER COTTONSEED OIL

"GOLDEX"—COTTONSEED COOKING OIL

"WINTREX"—COTTONSEED SALAD OIL

"GRANEX"—REFINED DEODORIZED CORN OIL

American Refinery at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

New England Jobber: George W. King, Board of Trade Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Other Factories in

Aarhus, Denmark - Harburg, Germany - Libau, Latvia - Warsaw, Poland - Etc.

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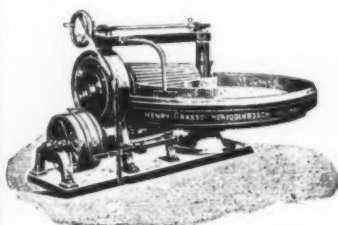
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A HIGH GRADE CAN WITH YOUR BRAND LITHOGRAPHED IN BRIGHT, SHARP COLORS, IS AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR YOUR BUSINESS LONG AFTER THE ORIGINAL CONTENTS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

PLATT & CO., Inc. KEY HIGHWAY
BALTIMORE, MD.

STOCKYARDS RULES ISSUED.

(Continued from page 17.)

306, Title III) filed by such stockyard owner or market agency the date when effective, the stockyards at which it applies, the name and business address of the stockyard owner or market agency as the case may be, the kind of live stock, the nature of the service, and the terms or conditions under which the service will be rendered.

(b) If the same schedule is to be observed by more than one market agency, one schedule will suffice for all market agencies at any one market observing it whose names and business addresses are shown on it, together with the name of the organization, if any, by which adopted.

(c) Each market agency that is a co-operative association of producers shall expressly so state in its schedule, and shall also plainly state the method of distribution or apportionment of its excess earnings or deficit, if any.

(d) Such further requirements in respect to such schedules shall be observed, as shall from time to time be made by the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration under the direction of the secretary.

4. Each stockyard owner and registrant shall give to the officer in charge of the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration or his duly authorized agent, at such time in writing or otherwise, and under oath or affirmation if requested by such officer, any information concerning the business of the stockyard owner or registrant which may be required in order to carry out the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

5. Each stockyard owner and registrant shall, during ordinary business hours, permit any representative of the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration designated by the officer in charge thereof to enter the place of business and inspect any or all

property in the possession or control and all records pertaining to the business of the stockyard owner or registrant as such, in order to carry out the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. Any necessary facilities for such inspection shall be extended to such representative by the stockyard owner or registrant, his agents and employees. Such representative shall be the secretary's duly authorized agent for the purposes of these regulations.

6. No agent or employee of the United States shall, without the consent of the stockyard owner or registrant concerned, divulge or make known in any manner, except to such other agent or employee of the United States as may be required to have such knowledge in the regular course of his official duties or except in so far as he may be directed by the secretary or by a court of competent jurisdiction, any facts or information regarding the business of any stockyard owner or registrant which may come to the knowledge of such agent or employee through any examination or inspection of the business or accounts of the stockyard owner or registrant or through any information given by the stockyard owner or registrant pursuant to these rules and regulations.

7. Each stockyard owner shall furnish to the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable, true copies of all contracts, or changes therein, between such stockyard owner and packing, rendering, serum, fertilizer, and other establishments relating to the stockyards of such owner, except when it is shown that copies of such documents in the form in which they are effective are already in the possession of the United States Government at Washington and available to the secretary.

8. In addition to other necessary records an accurate record of number of head

of each class of live stock received, shipped, and disposed of locally each day shall be kept by each stockyard owner.

9. Each stockyard owner and registrant shall report in writing to the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C., within ten days thereafter any change of name or address or in the management or nature, or in the substantial control or ownership of the business of such stockyard owner or registrant under the Act.

10. No stockyard owner or registrant shall destroy or dispose of any books, records, documents, or papers which contain or explain or modify transactions in his business under the Act, without the consent in writing of the officer in charge of the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C.

11. A stockyard owner or registrant shall not knowingly make, issue, or circulate any false or misleading report, record, or representation concerning live stock market conditions or the price or sale of any live stock.

12. If any market agency shall knowingly sell or dispose of livestock consigned to it to any person in whose business such market agency, or any stockholder, owner, officer, or salesman thereof, has a pecuniary interest, such market agency shall promptly disclose such fact in accounting to the owner or consignor of such live stock.

13. Whenever feed or water is furnished to live stock at stockyards by or at the direction of stockyards owners or market agencies they shall see that it is wholesome and fit for the purpose. They shall collect for feed so furnished according to actual or carefully estimated weight only and in accordance with their schedules of rates and charges filed under the Act.

14. Every stockyard owner or market agency that furnishes weighing facilities at stockyards shall maintain and operate such facilities so as to insure accurate weights.

15. A stockyard owner shall not discriminate unfairly with respect to the utilization of pens, alleys, or buildings for the yarding or handling of live stock, or of space for packing, rendering, and other establishments, or otherwise in the services and facilities of his stockyards.

16. Each stockyard owner and registrant shall exercise reasonable care and promptness in respect to yarding, feeding, watering, weighing or otherwise handling live stock to prevent waste of feed or shrinkage, injury, death, or other avoidable loss.

17. Each market agency shall before the close of the next business day following the sale of any live stock consigned to it for sale transmit or deliver to the owner or consignor of the live stock a true written account of such sale, showing the number, weight, and price of each kind of animal sold, the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and such other facts as may be necessary to complete the account.

18. The officer in charge of the Packers' and Stockyards' Administration at Washington, D. C., shall perform for and under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture such duties as he may require in enforcing the Act and these rules and regulations."

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions were quiet but stronger at the week end, with a rather steady tone in hogs, covering owing to the strike situation and rather steady cash demand.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil trade broadened somewhat, with some short covering on the lard upturn and the tightness in crude cottonseed oil. Southeast crude cottonseed oil advanced to 7.15c, with practically nothing offering. Persistent reports of a German moratorium had some influence, and English cottonseed oil was strong, showing an advance of 1s 6d from earlier in the week.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: December, 8.50@8.60c; January, 8.69@8.70c; March, 8.92@8.93c; May, 9.11@9.13c; July, 9.33@9.34c.

Tallow.

Special loose, 6c.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales at 7½c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 9, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$9.60@9.70; Middle West, \$9.45@9.55; city steam, \$9.25; refined continent, \$11.00; South American, \$11.25; Brazil kegs, \$12.25; compound, \$10.50.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Dec. 9, 1921.—Copra fabrique, fr—; copra edible, —fr; peanut tarbique, —fr; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 9, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 93s; shoulders, square 93s; picnic, —; hams, long cut, 120s; hams, American cut, 134s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 92s; bacon, short backs, 100s; bacon, Wiltshire 92s; Australian tallow, 42s to 44s 6d; spot lard, 72s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Dec. 9, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 40s 6d; crude, 35s 9d.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Dec. 9, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 33,145 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 78,126 quarters; to the Continent, 5,012 quarters; to other ports, none.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 8, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	14,300
Anglo-American Provision Co.	4,400
Swift & Co.	13,700
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,400
Morris & Co.	12,000
Wilson & Co.	10,500
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	2,900
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	3,000
Miller & Hart.	1,500
Independent Pkg. Co.	3,000
Brennan Pkg. Co.	1,250
Others	3,500
Total	75,450

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Cottonseed oil exports from New York of the period December 1 to December 6, 1921, according to unofficial reports, were 1,150 barrels, and from November 1 to December 6, 6,100 barrels.

NEW INSTITUTE MEMBERS.

The following have been elected to membership in the Institute of American Meat Packers:

Arabi Packing Company, Inc., Arabi, La.
Beste Provision Company, Inc., 116-126 Logan St., Wilmington, Delaware.
Hull & Dillon Packing Company, Pittsburg, Kansas.
The Jersey City Stock Yards Company, foot of Sixth St., Jersey City, N. J.
The New Zealand Meat Packing & Bacon Company (Co-op.), Ltd., P. O. Box 697, Wellington, New Zealand.
Rapid City Packing Company, P. O. Box 496, Rapid City, S. D.
The A. Sander Packing Company, 1024 Gest St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Stark Provision Company, Canton, Ohio.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 3, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,672	13,564
Swift & Co.	5,968	19,708
Morris & Co.	5,178	15,000
Wilson & Co.	3,726	13,900
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	413	6,700
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,603	7,600
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,846	—
Brennan Packing Co.	5,100	hogs: Miller & Hart, 5,900 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,300 hogs; Royd, Lunham & Co., 7,700 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 17,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,900 hogs; others, 18,500 hogs.

KANSAS CITY.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,357	8,000
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,558	3,547
Fowler Packing Co.	1,085	5,147
Morris & Co.	5,044	8,640
Swift & Co.	4,322	6,635
Wilson & Co.	3,792	6,393
Local butchers	719	1,275

OMAHA.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,496	5,159
Swift & Co.	3,070	7,053
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,558	7,888
Armour & Co.	3,241	6,642
Swartz & Co.	—	955
J. W. Murphy	—	13,231
Others	3,892	9,174
Dodd Packing Co.	934	5,640
Ogden Packing Co.	—	1,135

ST. LOUIS.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,419	8,889
Swift & Co.	4,497	11,791
Morris & Co.	1,058	605
Independent Packing Co.	1,180	3,413
St. Louis D. E. Co.	1,579	—
American Packing Co.	104	29
East Side Packing Co.	156	5,292
Krey Packing Co.	146	40
Sieloff Packing Co.	146	31
Hell Packing Co.	24	2,813
Butchers	967	37,017

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 3, 1921:

CATTLE.		
Chicago	34,124	
Kansas City	23,822	
Omaha	5,229	
East St. Louis	8,845	
St. Joseph	7,706	
Cudahy	806	
St. Paul	10,602	
Philadelphia	2,207	
Indianapolis	2,314	
New York and Jersey City	9,179	
HOGS.		
Chicago	14,553	
Kansas City	35,914	
Omaha	33,348	
East St. Louis	40,509	
St. Joseph	43,810	
Sioux City	21,000	
Cudahy	18,577	
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	8,300	
Ottumwa	4,433	
South St. Paul	35,424	
Fort Worth	2,900	
Philadelphia	20,459	
Indianapolis	37,631	
New York and Jersey City	27,020	
Oklahoma City	5,700	
Milwaukee	11,100	
Cincinnati	26,700	
SHEEP.		
Chicago	56,485	
Kansas City	15,462	
Omaha	23,031	
East St. Louis	5,214	
St. Joseph	15,079	
Cudahy	542	
South St. Paul	6,983	
Philadelphia	8,001	
Indianapolis	268	
New York and Jersey City	23,348	

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1921.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	6,000
Kansas City	500	2,000
Omaha	500	4,500
St. Louis	200	5,000
St. Joseph	200	4,500
Sioux City	500	3,000
St. Paul	400	900
Oklahoma City	300	200
Fort Worth	200	400
Milwaukee	100	200
Denver	400	300
Louisville	200	1,100
Wichita	300	200
Indianapolis	200	8,000
Pittsburgh	100	2,500
Cincinnati	200	2,500
Buffalo	200	4,500
Cleveland	200	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	200	2,500
Toronto	400	1,300

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1921.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	22,000	48,000
Kansas City	5,000	5,000
Omaha	5,000	3,500
St. Louis	5,000	12,500
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000
Sioux City	2,500	1,000
St. Paul	5,800	14,200
Oklahoma City	1,900	800
Fort Worth	3,500	1,000
Milwaukee	600	300
Denver	6,000	1,000
Louisville	1,300	1,500
Wichita	1,300	700
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000
Pittsburgh	1,500	6,600
Cincinnati	—	—
Buffalo	—	20,000
Cleveland	1,500	6,000
Nashville, Tenn.	600	1,400
Toronto	3,400	1,300

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1921.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	37,000
Kansas City	7,500	7,000
Omaha	3,700	5,500
St. Louis	3,500	14,000
St. Joseph	2,500	5,000
Sioux City	1,300	3,000
St. Paul	1,800	9,500
Oklahoma City	500	1,000
Fort Worth	2,000	900
Milwaukee	900	3,500
Denver	1,000	1,000
Louisville	100	1,200
Wichita	400	400
Indianapolis	1,000	11,000
Pittsburgh	100	1,000
Cincinnati	300	5,100
Buffalo	100	1,600
Cleveland	300	3,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,200
Toronto	1,200	1,700

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1921.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	17,000
Kansas City	5,000	17,000
Omaha	3,200	5,000
St. Louis	4,500	14,000
St. Joseph	2,700	8,000
Sioux City	2,300	3,500
St. Paul	2,300	15,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	900
Fort Worth	1,400	900
Milwaukee	600	4,500
Denver	1,400	400
Louisville	500	1,500
Wichita	500	700
Indianapolis	1,500	16,000
Pittsburgh	100	2,500
Cincinnati	1,100	10,000
Buffalo	100	2,500
Cleveland	200	4,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,600
Toronto	1,700	1,500

THURSDAY, December 8, 1921.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	45,000
Kansas City	6,500	4,000
Omaha	2,900	4,500
St. Louis	2,600	11,000
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000
Sioux City	1,200	3,500
St. Paul	2,500	5,500
Oklahoma City	300	300
Fort Worth	1,300	800
Milwaukee	500	3,000
Denver	1,500	900
Indianapolis	1,000	9,000
Pittsburgh	—	3,600
Cincinnati	1,400	7,500
Buffalo	400	2,100

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1921.		
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	28,000
Kansas City	2,600	3,500
Omaha	1,500	4,000
St. Louis	1,500	11,000
St. Joseph	700	5,500
Sioux City	800	3,000
St. Paul	700	4,500
Oklahoma City	1,250	1,250
Fort Worth	750	500
Milwaukee	200	1,000
Indianapolis	500	11,000
Pittsburgh	—	3,600
Cincinnati	400	7,000
Buffalo	300	9,600

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday,

December 3:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Jersey City	4,376	5,969	8,766	31,450
New York	1,170	2,776	17,930	7,037
Central Union	3,633	393	334	4,861
Total for week	9,179	9,138	27,030	23,348
Previous week	9,093	7,217	31,599	31,599
Two weeks ago	9,698	12,178	33,738	54,756

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES strong. One packer sold 5,300 October-November light native cows in weights 45@55 lbs. at the new level of 14c. No other business reported. **FRIGORIFICO** steers sold at the new rate of \$60.25 Argentine gold, which is said to figure approximately 21½c c.i.f. New York basis. Tanners are slow to become interested in current and forward slaughter by reason of the strike which they fear will produce poorly flayed hides. Killers are not offering any hides not in salt and same usually consist of light and heavy cows in a moderate way. Native steers are quoted at 16½c last paid; heavy Texas, 16¼@16½c; lights quoted 14½c; extreme lights at 12½c; butts quoted, 16c paid; Colorados, 15c paid; branded cows, 12½c; heavy cows, 14½c paid, 14¼c bid and 15c firmly asked; light cows, 14c paid on heavy end; the extremes hold higher; straight weights, 14c asked; native bulls quoted 9c paid and 10c asked; branded bulls 8c last paid and nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Action in country hides is still of somewhat limited proportions. Sentiment seems to be undergoing a slight change for the better, but the improvement has not yet been manifested in increased business or in payment of full asking figures. Buyers are seemingly more interested in raw stocks, but still at relatively low levels. The light weight hides occupy the center of their interest as a rule. Choice lots of light hides continue to be held up to 11½c, but this figure is seldom obtained as buyers' ideas rarely exceed 11c. It is stated that some large dealers have gone short on extremes at 11c and better and are seeking to depress the market below that rate in order to profitably cover on their sales. The heavier weight hides are not being pressed to such an extent. Buffs are held at 8@8½c with the outside talked as a rule. A couple of cars of eastern choice buffs are reported moved today at 9c. The over 60-lb. hides are steady in tone, but somewhat quiet from lack of supplies. A car of heavy steers of nearby collection sold at 10½c today. A car of nearby small packer steers, 30 lbs. up, sold at 13½c. Country steers are usually held at 11c or better while some tanners talk down to 10c. Heavy cows and buffs are priced at 7½@8½c with the outside usually demanded. Extremes are ranged at 11@11½c asked and buyers views at 10½@11c. The situation in the country sections is fairly steady at 7½@9c Chicago basis for all weight seasonable goods as to sections and descriptions. Outside price is the rate asked for best Ohio and similar stock. Branded country hides are quoted at 6@7c flat asked; country packer branded hides quoted at 8½@11½c for description, date and section. Bulls quoted at 6½@7c lately paid; country packer bulls quoted about 8@8½c for qualities; glue hides, 3@4c asked.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES steady. Business in Twin Cities and vicinity has been slow and steady. All weight hides ranged at 8@8½c, and heavy stock commanded 7½@8c. Light hides are still held up to 11c, while late business was effected at 10½c. Bulls quoted at 6@6½c; kipskins at 10@12c; calfskins at 12@14c and horse hides at \$3.25@3.75.

LATER EASTERN MARKETS.—Canadian extremes are selling at 10½c American funds with buyers insisting upon securing next lots at 10c. Canadian buffs quoted at 8c American money, New England extremes range at 9¼@10¼c, while buffs range at 7@7½c. New England trimmed calfskins are quoted \$1.10 for 4@5's. Three weights quoted \$1.35@1.65 @1.90 while kips are quoted at \$2.30@2.65. Exports of hides, according to manifests of December 6 show 148,035 lbs.

What is the best method of handling hides, and why? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

dry and 184,652 lbs. wet salted hides moving to Germany, France and Belgium ports. Germany got 48,662 lbs. calfskins by the same manifests.

CALFSKINS quiet and featureless here. A car of resalted outside packer calfskins sold outside at 16c and a car of country run brought 13c. Local first salted city calfskins still quoted entirely nominal at 18c; packers hold large lines at 19c and no support is in sight. First salted outside city skins quoted 17@17½c; resalted lots, 15@17c; countries, 12@14c; deacons, 90c@1.00; kipskins quoted quiet. Cities, 17c nominal; packers, 18@18½c asked for late kill; buyers decline to talk prices. Outside skins quoted 13@16c; some nearby lots offered at 14c; country skins quoted at 10@12c nominal.

DRY HIDES quiet. Western all weight skins quoted 11@13c.

HORSE HIDES steady. Renderer hides quoted \$4.00@4.50 for qualities; countries, \$3.00@3.50 for age; mixed hides, \$3.75@4.00 last paid.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer sheep and lambskins range at \$1.35@1.50 with the outside hard to get. Last sales in this range: Dry pelts, 10@12c; pickled skins, \$3.50@4.50; goats, 25@75c.

HOGSKINS.—Country run, 15@30c; rejects half, strips 5c last paid.

NEW YORK.

PACKER HIDES.—No late business reported in the city packer hide market. Available stocks are limited and held high. Buyers hesitate to operate at advanced levels and get such few hides. Native steers are held at 16@16½c; butts, 15½@16c; Colorados, 14½@15c; cows, 12½@13c and bulls at 9c lately paid.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—All desirable lots of eastern small packer hides are quickly absorbed as offered. About 3,000 Penn. small packer native hides sold at 14½c for steers, and 12½c for the cows. These prices are considered full value for best quality late slaughter hides. Efforts are being made to obtain more money but without success. Bulls and brands are quoted at 8@8½c last paid.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Advices from the east quote sale of two cars of choice Penn. buffs at 9c and a car of country bulls at 7c. Upper leather tanners, are, as a rule, only interested in bargain lots of country hides. A car of New England extremes is offered at 11c and bids are at 10½c. Western shippers are willing to accept 10½c for good seasonable extremes and cannot get the bids. Some far southern extremes are offered down Boston way at 7c. New York state all weight seasonable hides are offered as low as 7c flat. Best Ohio and similar extremes are generally held at 11½c, and by other shippers down to 11c. The heavier weights of hides are usually quoted about 8c for business in weights over 45 lbs.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES.—As noted late yesterday business was transacted in a small way in frigorifico steers at advances. About 2,000 Las Palmas sold to Norway on a basis of 20¾c c. i. f. New York basis and 2,000 Swift Montevideos were sold at \$59 Argentine gold, or a trifle better than 21c c. i. f. New York, under ruling exchange. No confirmation can yet be obtained on the rumored movement of frigorifico steers at \$60 Argentine gold. The situation is considered decidedly strong in tone, due to small stocks, good quality and good demand. The strike in domestic packers plants induces some purchasing of South American frigorifico hides by tanners who fear to operate in

domestic slaughter by reason of probable poor flaying of strike breakers. Holdings of frigorifico steers approximate less than 20,000 now. No new developments are noted in the market for spot hides.

CALFSKINS.—A small car of middle and heavy weight N. Y. trimmed city calfskins sold at \$2.10@2.55. The demand for shins is not general and not at all brisk from any direction. Most operators characterize the situation as easy in tone. Dealers are not pressing for business and believe when activities are again resumed values will be in about the general vicinity of present quotations. A couple of cars of Penn. city calfskins sold at \$1.40 @1.80@2.20 for three weights. Offerings from other sections noted at further reductions. Untrimmed skins quoted up to 18c asked for cities. Foreign skins are steady. Kipskins quoted \$3.40@3.50 for lights and \$3.90@4 for heavies.

HORSE HIDES.—Fresh eastern renderer horse hides are steady to strong with sales noted up to \$4.25. Fronts \$3.50; butts \$1.30@1.40.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 7.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today total 22,500 and notwithstanding the fact that there are some labor difficulties, the market is holding to a fully steady basis and the trading is active, not only on the part of local packers but with the Eastern order buyers as well.

On Tuesday three loads of choice Missouri-fed steers weighing right at 1,600 lbs. sold for \$9.25, the top figure for a number of weeks for weighty cattle. The range of best heavy beefs for the most part has been from \$7.15@8.00, but the bulk of the sales are swinging around the \$6.00 mark, with plain and common steers selling as low as \$5.00. The butcher cattle market holds to much the same tone as in heavy beefs. In some instances for real good offerings, the market is perhaps 25c higher. Heifer and yearling stuff finds ready demand, especially if it is the handy weight kind.

No real good well finished yearlings have been coming in. The ordinary run is covered in a range of \$3.00@7.65. Good heifers of the near choice kind are selling up to \$8.25. The butcher cow price is \$3.25@5.50, canners and cutters, \$2.25@3.00. The common cows and canners and cutters seem to be about the only soft spot in the market—they are around 25c lower. One string of 1,200-lb. Texas steers sold at \$4.85 and \$5.00. These were the only quarantine cattle we had this week.

Hog receipts are 72,000 for the period and the quality averages fair. The market has a distinctly stronger trend which has been apparent during the entire week and at this writing 20@30c higher than a week ago. The packers have not been strong purchasers this week, although they have been in the market for medium weight hogs.

The Eastern order buyers on the contrary have been more than active and have kept the market well cleared. Light butchers and well finished pigs find the best demand and quickest trade.

Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$7.15@7.25; good heavies, 7.10@7.15; roughs, \$5.65@6.00; lights, \$7.20@7.35; pigs, \$7.25@7.40; bulk, \$7.15@7.25.

Sheep and lamb receipts are 10,000 for the week and prices are on a good strong basis. Fat sheep are selling at \$3.00@4.00, with the handy weights going up to \$4.50. Strictly prime offerings in this class would probably bring a little more money. The lamb market is decidedly stronger, some good Iowa fed Westerns brought \$10.25 on Tuesday and would easily bring that at present. Quite a few real good lambs sold at \$10.00, with the general run of medium to good natives bringing \$8.00@9.75. This is the highest range for lambs since July.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 8.

Trading in cattle the first four days of the week was nervous and erratic and values of practically all grades and classes, with exception of beef steers, selling above \$8.00, were very uncertain. The proportion of very good and choice fat steers offered this week was very light, and as a result these kinds are largely 15 to 25c above a week ago, yearling handy and medium weights showing the most advance. The general run of short feds and extremely heavy long-fed bullocks show little change from a week ago. Christmas demand is expected to take care of well-finished steers up to 1,400-lb. averages. Extreme top was \$12.00, paid Wednesday for 77 prime 1,021-lb. Angus and Hereford baby beefs. Another lot the same day brought \$11.00 and \$11.25 to \$11.50 was paid for other choice to prime offerings. However, sales above \$8.50 have been scarce and the great bulk of steers comprise warmed-up and short-fed stock selling around \$6.75 to \$8.25. Outside of yearlings, top was \$10.00, given Monday for very choice 1,481-lb. steers. Several loads of good to choice long-end bullocks, averaging from 1,522 to 1,813 lbs., went from \$8.40 to \$9.35, latter price being paid Tuesday for 1,522-lb. bullocks. Extremely heavy but rather coarse bullocks sold late Wednesday at \$8.00.

"She" stock was hit harder by the strike than any other class and low-priced kinds, including canners and cutters, were almost impossible to move. These kinds show 25 to 40c declines for the week, while the general run of fat cows and heifers declined 15@25c. Fat cows today went largely around \$3.75@5.00, with a few choice 1,400-lb. kosher cows up to \$6.25. Fat heifers sold mostly from \$4.25 to \$6.50. Canner cows dropped to \$2.25@2.50, with cutters largely from \$2.65 to \$3.25. Minus the competition offered by small houses, bulls declined 35 to 50c. On Thursday's market, the slight reaction found the bulk of hognas at \$3.25@3.50. Heavy beef bulls continued slow, with comparatively few animals carrying any weight above \$4.25. Veal calves suffered sharp declines but improved shipping demand caused a reaction. Late Wednesday and Thursday's advance found values mostly 50c under a week ago. Packers took the bulk of good and choice light vealers at \$3.50@8.75, a few up to \$9.00. Shippers paid up to \$9.50

for selected lots. "Bobs" are landing at \$5.00 and under. Demand for heavy calves was irregular and most of these are going on country account.

Chicago hog receipts for the week to date at about 147,000, was 28,000 less than like period last week, and 32,000 less than corresponding period a year ago. The ten market total for the week thus far at about 412,000, was 114,000 under same period last week and 154,000 below corresponding period a year ago. This decrease was largely attributable to the strike situation.

The phenomenal shipping call this week was the salvation of the market, as the big packers purchased sparingly and practically all the smaller local houses were

(Continued on page 36.)

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 7.

Trade in some divisions of the market today was active, with moderate advance in prices. The strike situation is improving, and was of no material consideration in so far as trade in live stock was concerned. Fat cattle in most cases was fully steady. Veal calves were lower though stock calves were steady. A good clearance was made. Hog prices were strong to 10 cents higher, top \$6.85. Lambs were 25 cents higher and sheep steady.

Receipts today were 6,000 cattle, 6,500 hogs, and 3,000 sheep, compared with 6,000 cattle, 7,000 hogs, and 2,500 sheep a week ago, and 5,950 cattle, 11,450 hogs, and 5,100 sheep a year ago.

Trade in beef cattle though lacking some of the snap that was evident on Tuesday, held at steady prices and a good clearance was reported. Some 1,590 pound steers sold at \$8.25, and 550 pound baby beefs brought \$7.75. The bulk of the other steers which were short fed brought \$6.25 to \$7.25. Cows sold mostly at \$3.50@4.75, with nothing very choice offered. Heifers were steady, with the tidy weight classes firm. Veal calves were 25 to 50 cents lower, and heavy killing classes about steady.

Hog prices were strong to 10 cents higher with trade active. Both packer and shipper buyers were in the market and the supply was cleaned up before noon. The top price was \$6.85, and the bulk of the good hogs sold at \$6.60 to \$6.80. Packing sows brought \$5.50 to \$6.00. Only 3,500 hogs are expected tomorrow.

Native lambs sold up to \$9.90, the highest price this season. Other lambs brought \$9.50 and \$9.75. Prices were quoted strong to 25 cents higher. Sheep were fully steady. Most of the fat ewes sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25. Trade in feeding lambs was limited by light supplies.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Dec. 7.

Owing to the strike at the packing-houses this week the receipts of cattle have been cut down and the market has been very uneven. Monday's decline of 25@50c was followed by a somewhat steadier trade Tuesday and Wednesday, but prices are still fully a quarter lower than the close of last week. Demand from local packers has naturally been light, but there has been a good inquiry for shipping account and the bulk of the receipts have gone to outside packers.

No long fed yearlings are coming and quotations of \$8.50@9.50 are merely nominal. Good to choice medium and heavy steers are bringing \$7.50@8.50, while bulk of the short fed cattle now sell at a spread of \$6.00@7.00. In cows and heifers the decline has been practically the same as in beef steers, choice heifers being quoted at \$5.25@6.25, and choice cows at \$4.25@5.25. Bulk of the she stock is going at a spread of \$3.25@4.25 with canners as low as \$2.50@3.00. Veal calves at \$4.00@8.00 and bulls, stags, etc., at \$2.50@4.50, show little change as compared with a week ago.

While the demand for hogs from local packers naturally fell off during the strike there was a counter-balancing increase in the demand for shipping account, so that prices have held practically steady with a week ago. All classes of buyers take on the light and butcher hogs freely, but fight shy of the rough, heavy and packing loads even at big discounts. There were only 5,500 hogs here today and prices advanced 10@15c. Tops selling at \$6.70, against \$6.65 last Wednesday, and bulk of the sales showing up to \$6.15@6.65, against \$6.25@6.65 a week ago.

An advance of 50@75c in prices of fat lambs and almost that much in prices of aged stock, has been brought about partly by liberal shipping orders from eastern packers on account of the strike. Demand for feeder grades has also been a potent factor in stiffening values and undertone to the trade has been very strong all week. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9.25@10.50, yearlings \$6.00@7.50, wethers \$4.50@5.25 and ewes \$3.00@5.00.

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LIVESTOCK PURCHASING AGENTS

U. S. YARDS INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

James S. Simpson has erected a new ice plant at Jacksonville, Fla.

Weitzman & Flaherty, Sandusky, O., are planning to erect a new ice plant.

The addition to the Crystal Ice Co.'s plant, Ironton, O., has been begun.

Elmer Widder, Sugarcreek, Pa., is planning to put up a new ice plant.

The Standard Ice Co., Lynchburg, Va., is constructing an ice storage plant.

The Manchester Ice & Fuel Co., Manchester, Ga., will soon build an ice plant.

The Glynn Ice Co., Brunswick, Ga., contemplates putting in a cold storage plant.

The Queen City Ice Co., Marquette, Mich., is making additions to its equipment.

Capt. F. Bourland Ice & Cold Storage Co. have been making improvements to their plant.

Cochran & Beasley are constructing a new ice and cold storage plant at Lewisburg, Tenn.

J. H. Slaughter, Jr., Bogalusa, La., is going to install an ice plant at Crystal Springs, Miss.

The Merchants Ice & Cold Storage Co., Los Angeles, Cal., have recently added to their equipment.

T. B. Buck, the Buck Grocery Co., Columbus, Ga., will shortly start construction of a new ice plant.

The Terminal Cold Storage & Ice Co., Dayton, O., is erecting a new plant some eight stories high.

J. B. Ludden, Bloomington, Wis., has been building a new ice plant which is nearing completion.

The Artificial Ice Co., 525-535 North Emrick street, South Bend, Ind., is making additions to its plant.

The Sanford Farmers' Exchange, Tampa, Fla., is building a new refrigerating plant to cost about \$150,000.

The City Ice & Fuel Co., Warren road, Cleveland, O., is constructing a new plant to cost about \$350,000.

The Texas Utilities Co., J. Scott, manager, is planning extensions to its ice plants at Plainview, Tex.

The Great Western Icing Co., Hillyard, near Spokane, Wash., has started building a new plant to cost \$60,000.

Goodner-Mitchell Produce Co., Tulsa, Okla., are to erect a cold storage plant which will cost about \$40,000.

The Mutual Ice Co., Topeka, Kans., is making additions in buildings and machinery that will cost about \$60,000.

The D. C. Murphy Co., Inc., Davenport, Ia., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to manufacture refrigerating specialties.

The Gulf Shingle & Ice Co., Mobile, Ala., owned by C. W. and K. W. Kelopkie, was recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$75,000.

The Seguin Ice Co., with a capital of \$50,000, incorporated at Seguin, Tex., by E. C. Weinert, W. J. Blanks and Benno Du Menil.

The Granite City Mills, Mt. Airy, N. C., of which J. S. Bray is president, is planning to add a cold storage plant in the near future.

Felix D. Alesandro, Inwood and Mt. Eden avenues, in the borough of the Bronx, New York, is going to build a new ice plant to cost about \$175,000.

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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 35.)

virtually out of the market. Shippers bought about 27,000 hogs today, the largest one-day shipments on record. This made a total of about 92,000 head for the week to date on outside account, which constituted about 63 per cent of the receipts. Shippers have cleaned up practically all of the lights, light lights and pigs daily besides a considerable percentage of medium weight butchers. On Thursday, however, the shippers purchased a larger percentage of medium and heavyweights than on previous days.

The spread in hog prices widened until today hogs sold at an extreme range of \$5.25@7.25, making a spread of \$2.00 from the top of choice light lights and underweights to the bottom on heavy rough packing sows. Bulk of lights and light lights sold at \$6.90@7.25, with the bulk of good and choice medium and heavy weight butchers at \$6.60@6.85, while bulk of heavy packing sows went at \$5.50@5.75. General quality continued very good.

The market closed today as compared with Thursday a week ago steady to 25c higher on lights, light lights and pigs, 10 @25c lower on medium and heavier butchers, 25@75c lower on packing sows, the heaviest sows being penalized most. Bulk of the desirable pigs sold Thursday at \$7.25@7.35, with a few at \$7.45.

Compared with a week ago fat lambs generally are \$1.00 higher, with spots showing even more advance, while fat yearlings and light fat sheep are 50@75c above last week's levels. Heavy ewes, however, are not so popular and have dragged the last two days at about steady prices.

Prime fed Western lambs Thursday, av-

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Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck Co.

El Paso—R. E. Huthstainer, 615 Mills Bldg.
Jacksonville—Jacksonville Whse. & Distributing Co.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
New York—Roesler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 158 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 26 Custom House St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Mailliard & Schmiedell.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddie & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

eraging around 83 lbs., sold to a packer at \$11.65, higher since early last July. Shippers paid \$11.60 for a deck or two of nearly the same quality, and the bulk of good and choice native and fed Western lambs cleared to packers and shippers at \$11.25 @ \$11.50, some at the latter figure averaging around 90 lbs. Medium and common grades of fat lambs now are selling largely at \$9.50 @ \$10.00, and culls are moving freely at \$8.50 @ \$9.00. Good 87-lb. fed Western shorn lambs Thursday brought \$10.00.

Fat yearlings, if choice, and averaging not more than 100 lbs., are going at \$9.75, with heavier kinds, and those in less desirable killer flesh downward to \$9.00. Wethers in load lots have been practically absent, and the small lots that did arrive have been either too heavy or not fat enough for the trade and have cleared mostly at \$6.00 @ \$6.50. Light fat ewes have been sought all week and choice kinds have sold quite generally up to \$5.50, with a short deck of strictly choice 106 pounders Thursday at \$6.00. Bulk of medium and handyweight fat ewe offerings are going from \$4.25 @ \$5.50, but heavy weights, those averaging 150 lbs. and up, are having hard sledding at \$3.75 @ \$4.00. Culls are going mostly at \$2.50 @ \$3.50.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of Nov. 26 to Dec. 2, 1921:

	November				December			
	26	28	29	30	1	2		
Chicago	45 1/4	45 1/4	46	46	47	47	+1 1/2	
New York	45	45	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	+1 1/2	
Boston	45	45	45	45	46	46	+1	
Phila.	46	46	46	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+1 1/2	

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score at Chicago:

	November			December		
	38 1/2	38	38 1/2	39	39	+1

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

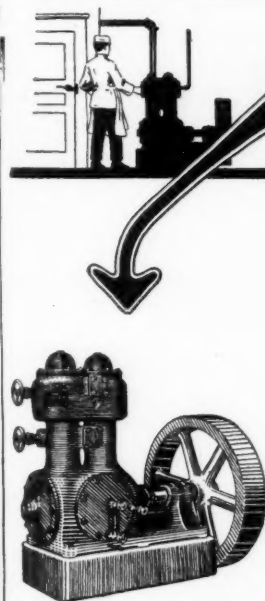
	Weekly comparisons			Since Jan. 1—	
	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	1921.	1920.
Chicago	25,257	14,006	19,104	2,412,679	2,246,422
New York	23,939	25,567	19,276	2,647,274	2,068,298
Boston	4,999	5,082	2,148	953,390	941,203
Phila.	6,886	7,406	4,732	724,307	608,844
Total	61,081	52,061	45,260	6,737,620	5,864,767

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.		Out of storage.		On hand Dec. 2, 1920.	Cor. day of week, 1920.
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.		
Chicago	11,160	150,765	18,477	219	17,124	540
New York	113,208	200,283	12,274	943	15,234	520
Boston	133,591	9,961	523		12,445	451
Phila.	9,960	56,170	2,085	550	3,751	605
Total	134,325	540,809	42,799	237	48,556	122

MISSOURI HAM AND BACON SHOW.

The eighth annual Ham and Bacon Show at Columbia, Mo., will be held during Farmers' Week, Jan. 16 to 20, 1922, at the University of Missouri. Prizes as offered by the state board of agriculture consist of cash premiums, \$175, and a trophy cup will be awarded for the best county exhibit.



Any of Your Employees
can operate a
YORK Refrigerating Machine

DON'T get the impression that Mechanical Refrigeration means complicated apparatus, difficult to understand and costly to operate. You need have no such fears if it's a YORK installation.

One of our customers is saying in testifying to the simplicity of his York plant—"It is being operated successfully by an employee who prior to the installation of this machine, had never seen one nor had any experience in operating one."

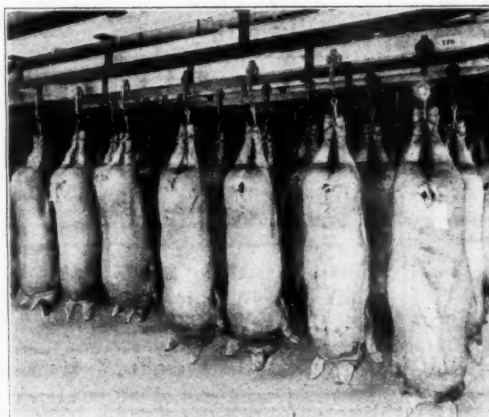
A skilled attendant is not necessary. With a few simple, easily understood instructions, one of your employees can handle it easily.

If you are trying to reduce your operating costs to a minimum, there is nothing that will be of greater assistance to you than a York Refrigerating plant.

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Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively
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17 Miles of Overhead Rail



Fresh Pork in a Freezer Room

In the receiving and shipping of perishable products, speed is imperative, and to facilitate the freezing, particularly of Beef and Pork there are in use at this plant some 17 Miles of Overhead Rail, and 30,000 Trolley Hooks upon which the fresh Carcass Beef, Hogs, Sheep, etc., are hung and moved to and from various parts of the plant.

This is only one of the many advantages to be had at this modern Cold Storage Plant.

United States Cold Storage Co.

Pershing Rd. and Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILROAD DELIVERY

Chicago Section

A. J. Dunn of Cook & Swan, 148 Front street, New York City, has been in Chicago.

Charles La Farge of Ames Disposal Co., Ames, Ia., was here the first of the week.

A. L. Eberhart of George A. Hormel & Co. has been a visitor in Chicago this week.

Allen R. Joslin of Joslin, Schmidt & Co., Cincinnati O., visited Chicago last week.

J. B. McCrea, president of the Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O., has been in Chicago recently.

O. W. O'Berg, traffic manager of George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., was in the city this week.

Fred T. Fuller, president of the Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia., spent a few days in the city in the last week.

J. B. Madden, president of the East Tennessee Packing Co., Knoxville, Tenn., has paid a visit to Chicago lately.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 6,221 cattle, 13,427 hogs and 8,197 sheep.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 3, for shipments sold out, ranged from 6.50 cents to 19 cents per pound; average, 10.83 cents per pound.

A. J. Hunt, who was for many years in the brokerage business in Boston and for

the last year in charge of the cash business of W. L. Gregson & Co., Chicago, died suddenly a short time ago at the age of 57 years.

Mr. John P. Harris, chemical engineer of the Allbright-Neil Company, has removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he will represent the Allbright-Neil Company in the southwest. His address will be 827 New York Life building, Kansas City, Mo.

J. H. Bliss, chairman of the Committee on Standardized Cost Accounting of the Institute of American Meat Packers, gave an address on "Loss and Accounting Methods in the Packing Industry" this week before the Illinois Manufacturers' Costs Association at the City Club.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 3, were as follows:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Year ago.
Cured meats	17,000,000	12,671,000	15,532,000
Lard	12,938,000	9,437,000	8,570,000
Fresh meats	32,222,000	23,948,000	38,906,000
Pork	5,000	4,000	2,000
Canned meats	12,000	12,000	9,000

BEEF CARCASS AWARDS AT SHOW.

The chief awards at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago were announced in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER last week. Several later awards made are of interest to packers.

The beef carcass contest at the International Livestock Exposition was won by College Erin, a junior yearling Angus steer of the Michigan Agricultural College, who was declared grand champion. In the hog section the grand championship went to a barrow entered by the University of Minnesota, and the champion pen of ten barrows was that of the University of Illinois.

The winner in the beef carcass contest had a live weight of 1,110 pounds; dressed weight, 694 pounds, and a dressing percentage of 62.52 per cent. The carcass was sold to S. Lewin, Powers Mercantile

Co., Minneapolis, Minn., at 65 cents per pound. The champion steers and heifers in the beef carcass contest were slaughtered and dressed by Morris & Company.

The grand champion barrow was sold to Wilson & Company for 33½ cents a pound, which is said to be a record price. The champion pen was bought by Armour & Company for 8 cents a pound.

The grand champion load of Southdown native lambs from Heart's Delight farm, Chazy, N. Y., was bought by Armour & Company at \$19, which was \$4.50 under the champion lambs in carlot a year ago. The grand champion wether, a 200-pound Shropshire, was bought by P. D. Armour for 65 cents per pound.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 14c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 14½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 15½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 16½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 17½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 18½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 16½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 16½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 16½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 16½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 16½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 15c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 14½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 14½c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 13c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 15½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 15½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 15c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 14½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 13½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 9c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 8½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 8½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 7½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 9c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 13½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 13c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 12c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 11½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 13½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 13½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 12½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 12c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 11½c.

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Packing Plants, Cold Storage Buildings, Ice Plants

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS

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Cable Address, Pacarco

Frank D. Chase, Inc. ENGINEERS

Layout and design of
economical and efficient
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Food Brokers
*Representing the Packing
House Industry in every detail*

Try us out

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Packing House Department

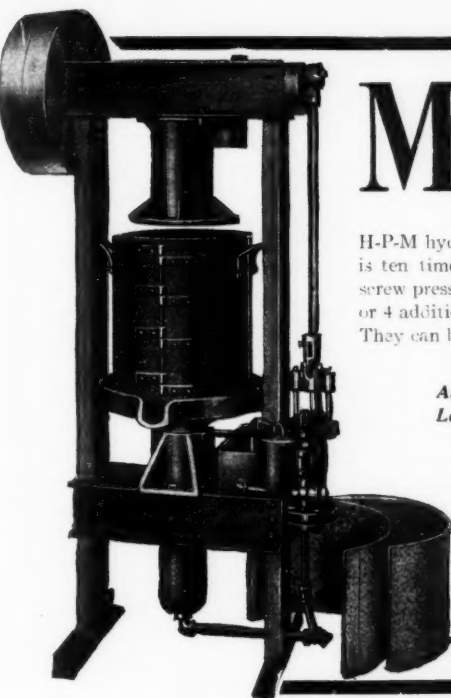
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CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the U. S. Bureau of Markets is as follows:

The week opened with a packinghouse strike, and the situation gradually growing more serious as the week progressed, has caused wide fluctuation and sharp advances in prices, especially on pork. With most western packing plants bearing their full share of the existing labor trouble, supplies were very irregular and uncertain, which naturally excited buyers to some extent. However, it was not the policy of the general trade to take full advantage of the critical situation; consequently the bears were able to hold prices within reasonable bounds, considering this condition.

The moderate supplies of steers contained very few choice bullocks. An occasional sale of such beef was made at \$20, while the practical top was \$19, or \$1 over last week's closing prices. The bulk of the steer offerings were medium to good grades, selling from \$14 to \$18, or \$2 above last week's prices. Common steers claimed their full share of the \$2 advance, with many sales for the week's end showing unevenly higher spots. Cows did not share in the advances made on



MORE LARD —MEANS— MORE PROFIT!

H-P-M hydraulic lard presses exert a pressure that is ten times greater than a corresponding size of screw press. This explains why you readily get 3 or 4 additional pounds of lard from every pressing. They can be run in one half the time.

*Ask your jobber about H-P-M
Lard and Tankage presses or
write direct to factory*

**The Hydraulic
Press Mfg. Co.**

Mount Gilead, Ohio

Eastern Office
39-41 Cortlandt St. New York City

steers, but held steady with prices of a week ago. Offerings consisted largely of aged bullocks, desirable butcher heifers being scarce. Trading in bologna bulls was narrow, but after midweek, with supplies light, prices advanced 50c over last week's closing prices. Under a fairly good demand, kosher beef scored an advance of fully 50c the first of the week and held steady the balance of the week.

Supplies of veal consisted mostly of Chicago killed and nearby calves. While the demand was only fairly good, it was sufficient to force prices \$1 on all grades, except common, supplies being light.

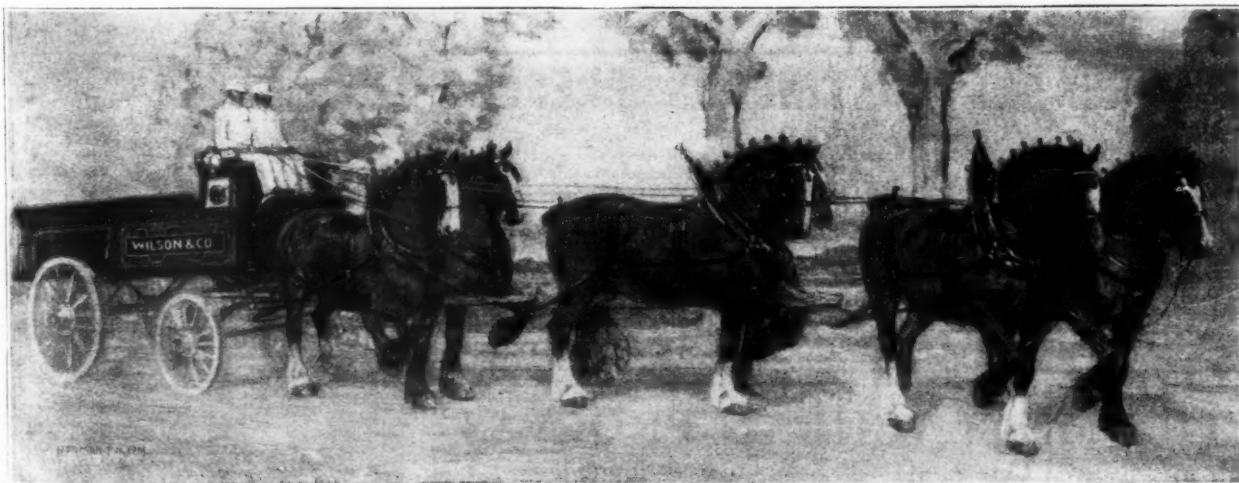
With offerings of lambs light and a fairly good demand, prices advanced from \$5 to \$6 over last week's closing figures.

A \$1 advance was scored on mutton prices the first of the week and held steady to strong the balance of the week. Sup-

plies were moderate with demand centering on handy weight butcher sheep.

With supplies of pork irregular and generally light, prices have advanced rapidly. After midweek prices became very uneven and wide fluctuations were common. Buyers gave prices little consideration, as it was a question of supplying their immediate needs; consequently, numerous unreasonably high spots were reached toward the week's close.

Compared with last Friday, steers \$1 to \$2 higher, cows steady, and bulls 50c higher. Calves steady to \$1 higher; lambs \$5 to \$6 higher; mutton \$1 up; pork loins generally \$9 higher; shoulders \$4.50 to \$5.50 higher; picnics \$2 to \$3 higher. Boston butts \$6 up and spareribs \$4 higher. All supplies will be well cleaned up, with the exception of beef, of which the carry-over will be light.



WILSON SIX-HORSE TEAM WINS INTERNATIONAL SHOW EVENTS.

For the fifth consecutive time Wilson & Company won the International six-horse team prize at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, which just came to a close. At this great livestock show are exhibited the cream of the livestock of the world, and the prizes are much sought after by all contestants. The six-horse team event is always a matter of great interest, because there are so few of them.

The six-horse team owned by Wilson & Company is known as the \$100,000 show team, and is composed of Clydesdale geldings, the same type which has won all events in the past four years. The prizes won by this six-horse team at the International this year were: Single horse to halter, first and second; champion and reserve champion; light pairs, second and third; heavy pairs, first and third prizes; single wagon class, first prize; double wagon class, first prize; tandem, second prize; three abreast, first prize; light four, second prize; heavy four, first prize; light six, first prize; heavy six, first prize.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Saturday, Nov. 26, 1921	1,094	53	1,491
Monday, Nov. 28, 1921	22,292	3,144	3,736
Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1921	10,512	4,269	13,264
Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1921	7,192	9,551	18,180
Thursday, Dec. 1, 1921	10,311	5,315	17,837
Friday, Dec. 2, 1921	3,131	829	8,154
Saturday, Dec. 3, 1921	1,000	100	2,000
Total this week	69,818	15,699	90,231
Previous week	51,654	7,062	59,985
Year ago	75,781	14,410	170,235
Two years ago	108,262	21,671	244,638

SHIPMENTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Saturday, Nov. 26, 1921	328	173	5,601
Monday, Nov. 28, 1921	5,993	467	14,947
Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1921	5,633	386	13,132
Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1921	6,313	449	9,310
Thursday, Dec. 1, 1921	4,949	290	11,884
Friday, Dec. 2, 1921	3,386	783	14,075
Saturday, Dec. 3, 1921	400	100	3,000
Total this week	26,634	2,075	66,448
Previous week	20,758	895	36,654
Year ago	20,632	1,002	30,158
Two years ago	46,005	1,804	20,981

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:			
	Week.	Year to date.	
Week ending Dec. 3, 1921	691,000	20,655,000	
Previous week	500,000		
Cor. week, 1920	640,000	26,043,000	
Cor. week, 1919	12,000	28,375,000	
Cor. week, 1918	1,021,000	28,770,000	
Cor. week, 1917	713,000	24,143,000	
Cor. week, 1916	1,000,000	28,494,000	
Cor. week, 1915	911,000	24,788,000	
Cor. week, 1914	553,000	21,579,000	
Cor. week, 1913	707,000	25,461,000	
Cor. week, 1912	643,000	23,733,000	
Cor. week, 1911	658,000	23,797,000	
Cor. week, 1910	511,000	18,201,000	
Cor. week, 1909	632,000	21,675,000	
Cor. week, 1908	647,000	26,287,000	

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Dec. 3, 1921, with comparisons:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	180,000	527,000	205,000
Previous week	148,000	382,000	136,000
1920	217,000	473,000	191,000
1919	332,000	631,000	317,000
1918	338,000	894,000	297,000
1917	301,000	553,000	229,000
1916	199,000	794,000	273,000
1915	195,000	718,000	235,000
1914	164,000	437,000	214,000

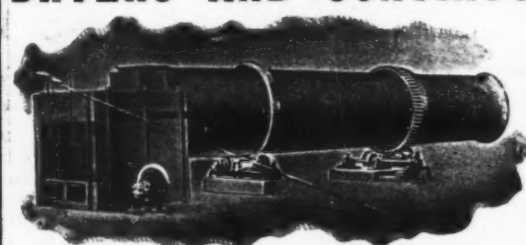
Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Dec. 3, 1921, comparisons:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1921	8,525,000	20,144,000	11,008,000
1920	9,824,000	20,534,000	10,411,000
1919	11,532,000	23,112,000	13,386,000
1918	12,219,000	23,191,000	11,445,000
1917	10,644,000	19,500,000	9,386,000

*Calves at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph are counted as cattle.
Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Dec. 3, 1921:

Armour & Co.	16,800
Anglo-American	6,700
Swift & Co.	18,400
Hammond & Co.	7,600
Morris & Co.	15,000
Wilson & Co.	13,900
Boyd-Latham	7,700
Western Packing Co.	17,400
Roberts & Oake	5,900
Miller & Hart	5,900
Independent Packing Co.	8,300
Brennan Packing Co.	5,100
Wm. Davies Co.	3,900
Others	18,500

Total 151,100

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bone Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

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Cuts Tank House Odors to a Minimum
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NEW YORK CITY

Previous week 107,400
Year ago 136,500
Two years ago 217,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Dec. 3, 1921	\$ 7.31	\$ 6.90	\$ 4.35	\$ 9.90
Previous week	7.35	6.80	4.00	9.40
Cor. week, 1920	10.75	10.20	5.00	11.80
Cor. week, 1919	15.10	14.00	9.40	15.75
Cor. week, 1918	15.00	17.57	9.30	14.90
Cor. week, 1917	11.25	17.10	11.90	16.65
Cor. week, 1916	10.15	9.75	8.75	12.45
Cor. week, 1915	8.40	6.40	6.10	9.05
Cor. week, 1914	8.85	7.10	5.25	8.05
Cor. week, 1913	8.25	7.75	4.95	7.05
Cor. week, 1912	7.90	7.42	4.35	7.80
Cor. week, 1911	6.80	6.15	3.45	5.70

Ave. 1911 to 1920.....\$10.30 \$10.25 \$ 6.85 \$11.00
Market quotations at Chicago:

STEERS.

Prime steers	\$9.00@10.50
Good to choice heavy steers	8.00@ 9.50
Yearlings, fair to choice	8.50@12.00
Feeding steers	4.75@ 6.00
Heifers	5.00@ 8.50
Fair to good cows	3.30@ 5.00
Good to choice cows	5.00@ 6.00
Canners	1.75@ 2.50
Cullers	2.60@ 3.40
Holstein bulls	3.00@ 3.75
Heavy calves	3.00@ 7.50
Good to choice calves	7.50@ 9.00

HOGS.

Choice light butchers	\$6.75@ 7.10
Medium weight butchers	6.80@ 7.00
Heavy butchers	6.50@ 6.80
Fair to fancy light	6.50@ 7.25
Heavy packing	6.25@ 6.60
Rough packing	3.50@ 6.25
Pigs	6.75@ 7.35

SHEEP.

Good to choice lambs	\$9.00@11.50
Feeding lambs	8.00@ 9.50
Cull lambs	5.00@ 8.25
Yearlings	7.00@ 9.40
Wethers	4.00@ 4.25
Ewes	2.00@ 5.65

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country—Monetary unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Value on Dec. 8.
Austria—Krone	\$0.203	\$.0004
Belgium—Franc	.193	.0732
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	.193	.0112
Denmark—Krone	.268	.1888
Finland—Finnmark	.193	.0190
France—Franc	.193	.0759
Germany—Mark	.238	.0051
Great Britain—Pound	4.869	4.00
Greece—Drachma	.193	.0408
Italy—Lira	.193	.0435
Japan—Yen	.498	.4850
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	.402	.0037
Netherlands—Florin	.208	.3585
Norway—Krone	.193	.1450
Poland—Polish Mark	.193	.0003
Roumania—Leu	.193	.0088
Russia—Rouble	.515	.515
Servia—Dinar	.193	.0148
Spain—Peseta	.193	.1425
Sweden—Krona	.193	.2410
Switzerland—Franc	.193	.1927
Turkey—Turkish Pound	4.40	4.40

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from these countries.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$15.25
Jan.	8.52½	8.52½	8.45	8.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)	8.02½	8.02½	8.52½	8.55
Jan.	8.52½	8.52½	8.45	8.45
March	8.52½	8.52½	8.45	8.45
May	8.52½	8.52½	8.45	8.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
Jan.	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
May	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$15.20
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.47½	8.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
Jan.	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
March	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
May	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
Jan.	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
May	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$15.20
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.47½	8.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
Jan.	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
March	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
May	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
Jan.	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
May	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$15.10
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.47½	8.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
Jan.	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
March	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
May	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½	8.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
Jan.	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½
May	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½	7.37½

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$15.00
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
Jan.	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
March	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
May	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½
Jan.	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½
May	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$.....	\$15.00
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
Jan.	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
March	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
May	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½	8.57½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½
Jan.	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½
May	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½	7.57½

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	25	17
Rib roast, light end	29	24	16
Chuck roast	29	18	10
Steaks, round	35	30	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	45	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse	52	42	28
Steaks, flank	39	25	13
Beef stew, chuck	20	18	12
Corned briskets, boneless	25	20	..
Corned plates	12	10	10
Corned rumps, boneless	28	28	21

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters	25	25
Legs	38	30
Stews	15	10
Chops, shoulder	25	20
Chops, rib and loin	38	30

Mutton.

	18	15
Legs	18	15
Stew	10	..
Shoulders	15	..
Chops, rib and loin	30	30

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.	@28
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.	@28

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	week ending Dec. 10.	Cor. week, 1920.
Prime native steers.....	17 @18	25 @26
Good native steers.....	16 @17	23 @25
Medium steers.....	10 @15	19 @22
Holsteins, good.....	10 @15	20 @25
Cows.....	7 @11	19 @24
Thin quarters, choice.....	2 @4	2 @5
Fore quarters, choice.....	1 @12	1 @18

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loin, No. 1.....	@20	@53
Steer Loin, No. 2.....	@27	@47
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.....	@37	@67
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.....	@38	@60
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@25	@38
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@24	@34
Cow Loin.....	12 @20	18 @28
Cow Short Loin.....	10 @24	19 @28
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	10 @12	@17
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@23	@42
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@22	@36
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@15	@23
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	10 @17	@16
Steer Round, No. 1.....	@11 1/2	@22
Steer Round, No. 2.....	@11	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@10 1/2	@18
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@9 1/2	@16
Cow Round.....	8 1/2 @10 1/2	13 @16
Cow Chucks.....	@8	@9
Steer Plates.....	@8	@12 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@7 1/2	@10 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	@10	@18
Briskets, No. 2.....	@12	@16
Steer Navel Ends.....	@5	@11
Cow Navel Ends.....	@5	7 1/2 @9
Fore Shanks.....	@4 1/2	7 @8
Hind Shanks.....	@4	6 @7
Rolls.....	@20	@24
Strip Loin, No. 1, boneless.....	@55	@65
Strip Loin, No. 2.....	@45	@55
Strip Loin, No. 3.....	@40	@48
Strip Butts, No. 1.....	30 @41	@50
Strip Butts, No. 2.....	@28	@30
Strip Butts, No. 3.....	@18	@25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@70	@85
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@60	@75
Rump Butts.....	@25	@35
Flank Steaks.....	@20	@25
Boneless Chucks.....	@8	@12
Shoulder Cuts.....	@15	@18
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@8	@14
Trimnings.....	@8	@14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	8 @10	12 @13
Hearts.....	3 1/2 @6	8 @9
Tongues.....	25 @30	@33
Sweetbreads.....	27 @30	57 @60
Organs, per.....	6 @10	10 @11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@4	@6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@5	10 1/2 @11 1/2
Livers.....	8 1/2 @10	10 1/2 @11 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	@8	8 1/2 @9

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	15 1/2 @16 1/2	20 @21
Good Carcass.....	12 @15	15 @19
Good Saddle.....	18 @22	27 @30
Good Backs.....	10 @14	@16
Medium Backs.....	@6	@7

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	7 1/2 @10	12 @13
Sweetbreads.....	54 @56	67 @69
Calf Livers.....	20 @38	35 @38

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	22 @24	@26
Medium Lambs.....	19 @22	@22
Choice Saddle.....	25 @26	@26
Medium Saddle.....	23 @24	@25
Choice Fore.....	@20	@20
Medium Fore.....	@18	@20
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@30	@22
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	@28	25 @28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@9	@11
Light Sheep.....	@12	@13
Heavy Saddle.....	@12	@16
Light Saddle.....	@14	@20
Heavy Fore.....	@7	@9
Light Fore.....	@10	@10
Mutton Legs.....	@15	@21
Mutton Loin.....	@10	@20
Mutton Stew.....	@7	@7
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@18	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	@10	@15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@12 1/2	@20
Pork Loin.....	@14	@21
Leaf Lard.....	@9	@18 1/2
Tenderloin.....	@5	@5 1/2
Spare Ribs.....	@10 1/2	@16
Butts.....	@12 1/2	@20
Hocks.....	@10	@18
Trimnings.....	@9	@13 1/2
Extra lean trimmings.....	@10	@17
Tails.....	@9	@14
Snouts.....	@7	@7
Pigs' Feet.....	@8	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	@9	@9
Road Bones.....	@12	@16
Meat.....	@8 1/2	@11
Cheek Meat.....	@6	@7
Hog Livers, per lb.....	@4	@4
Neck Bones.....	@4	@4
Skinned Shoulders.....	@5	@8 1/2
Pork Hocks.....	@5	@6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@5	@6
Pork Tongues.....	@12	@24
Slip Bones.....	@9	@9
Tail Bones.....	@12	15 @16
Brains.....	@11	@21
Back Fat.....	@13 1/2	@22 1/2
Hams.....	@10 1/2	@18
Calas.....	@15	@22
Boilies.....	@15	@22

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	@13 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@13 1/2
Choice Bologna.....	@14
Frankfurters.....	@20
Live Sausage.....	@17
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@17
Minced Sausage.....	@15
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	@14
Prepared Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@17
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@16 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@15
Polish Sausage.....	@14
Garlic Sausage.....	@15 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@15 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@15 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk.....	@15
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@18 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@16
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@16
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	@39
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	@18
Loin Roll, cooked.....	@39

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	@39
Beef Casings Salami.....	@38
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@41
Capri.....	@14
Holsteiner.....	@23
Peppetoni, long links.....	@20
Farmer.....	@30

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 1.65
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.30 @ 10.15
Pork, link, kits.....	@ 1.82
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.40 @ 10.50
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.80
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.40 @ 10.50
Frankfurters, kits.....	@ 1.70
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.20 @ 9.75
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.70
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.20 @ 9.75
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 9.00
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 1.75
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.30 @ 10.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.00
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18.00
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	17.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	24.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	48.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	42.00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	40.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Corned beef.....	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.25	\$15.00	
Roast beef.....	2.25	3.25	15.00	
Roast mutton.....	2.40	4.75	16.50	
Sliced dried beef.....	\$ 2.35	4.50	52.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	12.50	15.00	53.00	
Lunch tongue.....	2.35	3.40	8.00	29.00
Corn beef hash.....	1.50	3.10	4.50	
Roast beef hash.....				
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.50	2.35	4.50	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.15	2.25	4.15	
Luncheon sausage.....	1.20			
Breakfast sausage.....	2.00	3.50		
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.00	

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@23.00
Plate Beef.....	@20.00
Roillettes.....	@23.00
Rump Butts.....	@24.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@25.00
Family Back Pork.....	@26.00
Bean Pork.....	@22.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lbs., tes.....	@12 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@11
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@10 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@10 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c over tierces; 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@20
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@21
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@20 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@15
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@20

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@13.25
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@13.00
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@12.25
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@13.25
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@11.00
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@9.50
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@9.75
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@10.00
Extra Short Clears.....	@10.50
Extra Short Ribs.....	@10.50
Short Clears.....	@11.50
Butts.....	@9.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Regular Hams.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	@13 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@13
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.....	@15 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@27
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@17 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@19 1/2
Dried Beef Sides.....	@49
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@26
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@24
Dried Beef Sets, best.....	@44
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@60

Regular Boiled Hams.....	@34
Boiled Calas.....	@27
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@38
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@20

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef Rounds, per set.....	@25
Beef Export Rounds.....	@38
Beef Middles, per set.....	@35
Beef Bangs, per piece.....	@21
Beef Weasands.....	@15
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.75
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	@1.25
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@1.10
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	@1.75
Hog Middles, per set.....	@19
Hog Bangs, export.....	@21
Hog Bangs, large.....	@15
Hog Bangs, medium.....	@11
Hog Bangs, narrow.....	@7
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@5
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@6
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@6
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@6

FERTILIZERS.

	Per Unit.
Ground dried blood.....	\$3.25 @ 3.35
Unground and crushed blood.....	2.85 @ 3.10
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	2.90 @ 3.15
Hooftmeal.....	2.25 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 10 to 15%.....	2.55 @ 2.75
Ground tankage, 15 to 20%.....	2.40 @ 2.60
Crushed and unground tankage.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	26.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	20.00 @ 24.00
Unground steam bone.....	16.00 @ 18.00
Unground bone tankage.....	12.00 @ 14.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

	Per Unit.
No. 1 horns.....	\$235.00 @ 255.00
No. 2 horns.....	175.00 @ 215.00
No. 3 horns.....	100.00 @ 150.00
Horns, black.....	23.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped.....	28.00 @ 30.00
Grinding hoofs.....	20.00 @ 22.00
Round shin bones, heavies.....	65.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, lights.....	55.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, heavies.....	50.00 @ 60.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	45.00 @ 55.00
Thigh bones, heavies.....	60.00 @ 70.00
Thigh bones, lights.....	50.00 @ 60.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	23.00 @ 24.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@8.50
Prime steam, loose.....	@8.05
Leaf.....	@8.25
Compound.....	@10 1/2
Neutral lard.....	@12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Tallow.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Grease, yellow, loose.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Grease, A white, loose.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

OILS.

Oleo Oil, extra.....	10 @10 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo Stock.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Linsed, loose, per gal.....	@62
Corn Oil, loose.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	@7 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice country.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' prime, loose.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Packers, No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "A".....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
White, "B".....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Crackling.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Horse.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Yellow.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Brown.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Pier's foot grease.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Garbage grease, loose.....	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Glycerine, C. P.....	15 @15 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	13 @13 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap.....	9 1/2 @10
Glycerine, candle.....	10 1/2 @11

COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized, pkgs.....	10 1/2 @10 3/4
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	8 @ 8 1/4
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Soap stocks, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Texas.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Soap stock, concn., 50% f. a. Chicago.....	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Hydrogenated oil.....	nom. 9 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.45 @1.47 1/2
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.60 @1.65
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.65 @1.67 1/2
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	2.00 @2.02 1/2
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	2.15 @2.20
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	2.45 @2.45

Retail Section

Should Retailer Give Credit on Foodstuffs?

By J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer, National Association of Credit Men.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This organization has 33,000 members and 134 branches throughout the United States. The advice of the officers should be worthy of consideration.

Credit is in a large measure an impersonal term. What it is, what it can do, how it may be used and abused, have been left largely to the student, and are not apprehended properly by the grantors and receivers of credit generally.

Credit is largely symbolic. It is a promise exchanged for a value. It isn't of itself a value, but is founded upon and represents value. Though the promisor or receiver of a credit may be perfectly well qualified to protect it according to promise, yet technically and properly credit should always be supported by a value in existence.

The abuse of credit arises frequently from the removal of the underlying value or the pivoting of several credits on one value. In the production of basic commodities, in the fabrication of these basic materials, in the transferrals from manufacturer to wholesaler and from wholesaler to retailer, credit should follow the value and be extinguished with each transferral.

Too Much Credit May Be a Curse.

These reflections bring us to the point of questioning seriously the giving or asking of credit for commodities that are intended for immediate consumption. The foodstuffs and supplies entering the household and designed for immediate consumption are not the proper bases for credit, and whenever credit is founded upon them, there a risk attaches over and beyond the personal abilities of the buyer to protect his credit obligations.

Too much credit may really prove a curse. It has many, many times. I want, therefore, to voice a strong sentiment that commodities intended for immediate consumption should be paid for immediately and not be made the bases of credit. The little pass book for the corner dealer, the credit for the daily supplies of the home should be abolished. Payment, and not a promise should be exchanged for commodities of this kind.

The dealer wants to be accommodating. Many stores believe that business can be built up on credit to its customers, but the cost attaching to this type of credit increases the overhead and puts such stores to a disadvantage in competing with those that require the immediate payment.

A settlement of this matter should not be left to the store. It should be made a matter of real conscience by those who patronize the store. The man and woman who values the proper use of credit in the big affairs of life should with equal intelligence recognize that in the little matters credit should also be used properly and neither asked nor given where the underlying value will be immediately consumed.

It is time, in our judgment, to start a campaign of this kind, and to do away with a system of credit that too frequently imperils the welfare of the retail merchant, or places his cost as a point where everyone must contribute to the loss when the buyer who pays should receive the advantage of the very lowest prices.

RETAILERS' MARKETING AGENCY.

Retail meat dealers in Minnesota have formed a co-operative marketing agency, the Minnesota Associated Produce Co., in Minneapolis, which has a capital of \$50,000. The stockholders are members of the Minnesota Retail Meat Dealers' Association. The new organization will receive surplus produce from all members throughout the state and the supplies will be marketed in the Twin Cities, although it is probable that some produce will again be shipped to meat dealers in the state. N. M. Hermanson of Mankato is the president of the new company and Joseph Bredemus, 17 Washington avenue, North, is the secretary.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ernest Smock will open a meat market at Elkport, Ia.

W. S. Mordhorst will open a meat market at Pierce, Nebr.

Thomas McNabb will open a meat market at Deckerville, Mich.

M. C. Petersen has reopened his meat market at Dannebrog, Nebr.

The Watson & Dixon meat shop has been opened at Mayfield, Ky.

Doc Barton has engaged in the meat business in Russellville, Ark.

Fred Uebele has purchased the Palace meat market at Hartford, Wis.

Ernest Handt will erect a new meat market at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Wallace Goechy has engaged in the meat business at Chehalis, Wash.

William Meggitt & Son Co. will open a meat market at Greenspring, Ind.

The meat store of Jos. Koskovic, Oliver, Wis., was recently destroyed by fire.

Ed. Bartles will open a meat store in the Glasson building, Belmont, Wis.

C. J. Sutton will open a meat market at 544 East Ninth street, Tarentum, Pa.

Von Robay's meat market, Marshall, Minn., was recently destroyed by fire.

John Schuster and Charles Matheys are building a meat market at Suring, Wis.

Paul Albanese has opened a meat store on North Foundry street, Hagerstown, Md.

Clay Luzadder has added a meat department to his grocery store at Grafton, Va.

C. J. Yardley has opened a new meat market on Fayette street, Uniontown, Pa.

The meat shop of P. J. Simonson, Broken Bow, Nebr., was recently destroyed by fire.

Wm. Kinde has sold his meat shop at Caro, Mich., to Isaac Belknap and Wm. Mote.

Sam D. Goelsch has purchased the meat business of Oscar Swanson, Grand Meadow, Minn.

Karlen & Burkhart have purchased the meat business of Otto Hoglund, Milaca, Minn.

C. L. Van Patten has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Hastings, Nebr.

James Carmody and Will Hanks are about to open a meat market at Fairbury, Nebr.

Winters Bros. are remodeling their new meat shop on Main street, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Harry Myers has sold his meat market at Plainview, Nebr., to Mr. Jones of Ceresco.

Ravitch & Brostoff will operate the Liberty Grocery & Market Co. at Benton Harbor, Mich.

Rudy Bartlett will move his meat market in the Hill & Baskins storehouse, Coal Hill, Ark.

Mrs. Elva Stadler has purchased the Houser meat market and grocery in Kerrtown, Pa.

C. E. Scharfenberg has opened a second meat market on West Second street, Davenport, Ia.

John Lang has purchased the meat and grocery business of T. J. Boyd & Son at Du Bois, Nebr.

The Ertz Co., Eau Claire, Wis., has been incorporated and will operate a meat and grocery market.

C. C. Kern has purchased the meat and grocery business of A. P. Schnellenberger, Whitehall, Mich.

J. R. Sandstrom has opened a meat and grocery store at 1000 West 54th avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

W. T. S. Everly will conduct a meat market in the Bishop block on Pierce street, Kingwood, W. Va.

Walter Boose and Oscar Merrill have purchased the J. J. Bowser meat market at Meyerdale, Pa.

Jess Reynolds has purchased the meat market and grocery store of James Seda at Plainview, Nebr.

C. S. Cox has purchased a building at Traverse City, Mich., and will remodel it for a meat market.

E. E. Millhollin will open the M. & M. meat and grocery store at 738 South 27th street, Lincoln, Nebr.

Jos. Gersztloff has opened a new meat market and grocery store at 508 Washington avenue, Glendale, Pa.

Kaufman & Van Deelen will open a new meat market at North Eighth street and Bluff avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.

Elmer Davis and Edward Kennedy, Jr., have purchased the meat business of Robert Pearson, Fremont, Mich.

A. J. Sautter has purchased the G. O. Bensley grocery and meat market at East Center and Carhart streets, Marion, O.

R. Tennenbohm has begun work on an addition to his store at Davenport, Ia., in which a meat market will be installed.

S. H. Humphries has erected a new stone building at 3948 Hudson road, Rosedale, Kans., and will sell meats and groceries.

Mr. and Mrs. William Plumb have purchased the Emerson grocery and meat market at Shattuck and Essex streets, Berkeley, Cal.

J. M. and Charles Reed have taken over the A. A. Graff meat market at New Comertown, Ohio, and have added many improvements.

Eugene D. Coutolenc has purchased the Chico Vecino meat market at 1250 Esplanade, Chico, Cal., and has added several improvements.

Hamm & Worsham have opened a new grocery store and meat market in the J. F. Renzelman building on Seventh street, Wilson, Okla.

Carey Joyd has engaged in the meat business at Clinton, Nebr.

Bert E. Henry has engaged in the meat business at Springport, Mich.

Ralph M. Beckwith is engaging in the meat business at Howell, Mich.

The White Front meat market is now open for business at Winchester, Kans.

Edward Hildebrandt has engaged in the meat business at Harbor Springs, Mich.

The Doves meat market, Great Bend, Kans., has been purchased by A. Mayer.

Wes. Hatch has purchased the King-Mummey meat market at Arcadia, Kans.

Omar Stimetz has purchased the Palace meat market at Hill City, Kans., from H. Redwine.

Jesse McKinney has purchased the butcher shop of Geo. Tangerman at Ravenna, Nebr.

Ward E. Snyder has succeeded Mr. Rumsey in the meat and fish business at Bancroft, Mich.

Chas. Mercer has purchased the Bathurst meat market and grocery store at Hoyt, Kans.

F. B. Raser and Ora Martindale have purchased the Central meat market at Gering, Nebr.

W. W. Hostettler of Newkirk, Okla., has purchased the Hackey Brothers meat market on Harrison avenue, Guthrie, Okla.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

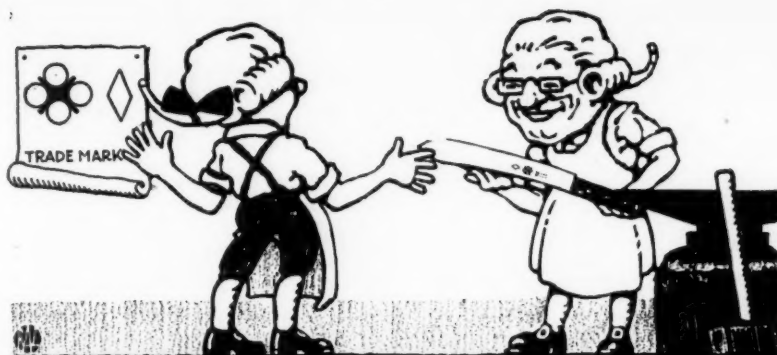
Strike conditions at western packing centers were reflected in sharply higher prices on all classes of fresh meats at the three markets under review. This upward movement in prices was in anticipation of reduced shipments next week, rather than any improvement in current demand or any decrease in offerings during the present week, which were generally normal for the season. Due to the fact that Boston is relatively more dependent on western dressed meat than New York and Philadelphia, advances were generally more severe and jobbing demand for reselling was more pronounced at this market.

While supplies of beef were about normal for the season, and demand from consumptive channels showed no indication of broadening prices at eastern markets, beef showed substantial gains for the week. This condition was due, for the most part, to heavy buying by jobbers on speculative accounts in anticipation, rather than an actual shortage, of the moment. Retailers generally bought for immediate needs. Quality was about an average for the season, with lower grades of both steers and cows commanding the greatest attention and registering the heaviest advances.

Compared with one week ago, Boston gained \$2 to \$2.50 on steers and cows, while New York was about \$2 to \$3 higher on steers and \$2.50 to \$3 higher on cows. Philadelphia advanced about \$1 on both steers and cows. Under light receipts and a fair demand, bulls gained 50c to \$1 at New York and Boston. There were only a few scattered offerings at Philadelphia. Kosher markets were about steady, showing but slight changes from the previous week's close.

The moderate supply of veal sold on a strong and higher market and, in sympathy with other classes of fresh meat, prices advanced \$2 to \$3 at New York and Boston, and \$1 to \$2 at Philadelphia.

Receipts of lamb were generally moderate, being fully ample for a normal demand. However, underlying conditions affecting other classes resulted in sharp advances at all markets. Some frozen native lamb was on sale at Boston, selling at \$20 to \$25. Compared with last Friday, Boston registered an advance of \$3 to \$4, while prices at New York and Philadelphia showed gains of \$2 to \$3 for the week.



HAND FORGED ON THE ANVIL FROM DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL

John Wilson's Butcher Knives and Steels

1750

Standard of the World

1921

THE BEST THEN

THE BEST TODAY

I. WILSON, SYCAMORE STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Sole American Agents

H. BOKER & CO., Inc., NEW YORK, N. Y.

BAKER SYSTEM

The Baker System of Mechanical Refrigeration protects your perishable food products—eliminates present losses through tainted meats, trimmings and spoilage. You can cut out the big ice bills, too.

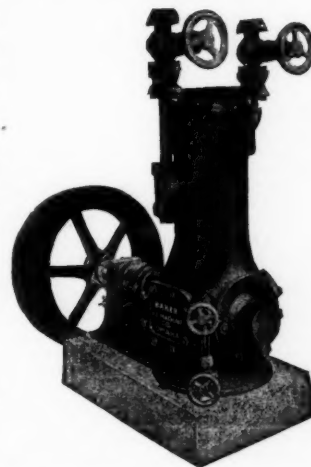
There's a Baker System to meet every requirement—from 1 to 50 tons daily refrigerating capacity. You'll be surprised to learn how economically you can have better refrigeration. The saving in present losses will soon pay for the Baker System.

Write us about your requirements—Baker engineers are at your service without obligation.

Ask for Bulletin 42-D—It's free.

Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc.
Omaha, Neb.

Branch Offices in Thirteen Cities



Philadelphia showed gains of \$2 to \$3 for the week.

General advances of \$2 to \$3 were registered at all markets on mutton, while receipts were but slightly changed compared with recent weeks.

Fresh pork prices scored maximum advances at all markets. Boston registered gains of \$7 to \$8, while New York was \$5 to \$6 higher, and Philadelphia advanced \$2 for the week. Except for purely speculative buying on the part of jobbers, which was responsible for these unusual advances, receipts for the week were fully ample for current needs.

At Boston all classes of fresh meats are closing steady to strong on account of unsettled conditions at packing house centers. A good clearance will be made. At New York market is closing with beef, lamb and pork higher, veal and mutton steady to strong. There will be a good cleanup on all classes. At Philadelphia market is closing with steady to firm tone on all classes. Veal and mutton are about cleaned up. The carryover of lamb will be moderate; beef and pork light.

For Sausage Makers

BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

SAUSAGE BAGS

and

SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.

New York Section

J. G. Simpson of the Paris office of Morris & Company arrived on the S. S. Rotterdam Tuesday en route to Chicago.

A. W. McLaren, traffic department, and John M. Lee, legal department, Morris & Company, Chicago, were in New York this week.

R. G. Clark, small stock department, and N. G. Bowlby, sausage department, Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, were visitors to the city this week.

Geo. Campbell, buyer for Morris & Co., Montevideo, Uruguay, stopped in to see Joseph Stern & Son on his way back to South America. He sailed Wednesday.

V. D. Skipworth, vice-president; W. C. Bueche, treasurer; G. D. Hopkins, secretary, and Edward O'Brien of the beef department of Wilson & Company, Chicago, were in New York this week.

George Rasch of the hide department, Morris & Co., Mr. Blake of the mechanical department and J. J. Moore of the statistical department, Chicago, spent a few days with Joseph Stern & Son this week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending December 3, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8 cents to 18 cents per pound and averaged 12.50 cents per pound.

Walter Blumenthal, president of the United Dressed Beef Company, has returned from Chicago and has brought with him the usual supply of prize Christmas beef purchased at the International Livestock Show for his New York Trade.

Dan Donahue, casing department, Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, arrived in New York from a six months' business trip to the United Kingdom and left for Chicago on Wednesday. While abroad Mr. Donahue mixed pleasure with business, joining the army of benedicts.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, December 3, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 688 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19 lbs.; Richmond, 187 lbs.; Bronx, 99 lbs.; Queens, 56 lbs.; total, 1,049 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 10,959 lbs.; Bronx, 13 lbs.; total, 10,972 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 11,660 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; Queens, 60 lbs.; total, 11,745 lbs.

Stephen J. Flynn, formerly manager of Cudahy Packing Company, also of Oscar Mayer & Company, has joined the organization of McKee-Fulton-Bartel Corporation, 261 Broadway, as manager of their packinghouse department. His many friends among the trade will be glad to see him again after his absence of several months. Mr. Flynn is a hustler and his friends wish him success in his new enterprise. McKee-Fulton-Bartel Corporation are established brokers and represent a number of packers. They also have offices in Chicago.

F. C. Rogers, the Philadelphia and New York meat products broker, who is a national pace-setter, is sending his beef man, George Hartman, out on a trip to the various connections of his fast growing establishment throughout the West in the

interest of their beef business. This is another one of the 57 reasons why the Rogers establishments, both in Philadelphia and New York, are taking their rightful place in the world of big business. F. C. Rogers of Philadelphia and A. H. Olton of New York are some aggressive team.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS ENTERTAIN.

Away from the noise and bustle of the city, in that hotel by the sea, the Shelburne at Coney Island, the United Master Butchers of America, Brooklyn Branch, held their thirtieth annual entertainment and dinner on the evening of December 6th. The arrangement of the hall made it possible for dancing to be enjoyed between the courses, and while the guests were being served the usual high-class entertainment furnished by this hotel was given, including singers, dancers and magicians.

When the dinner was about to be served, President Rosen proposed a standing toast to President Harding and his official family, and success to their conference at Washington. The toast was drunk in water and the dinner was begun. The menu:

Steamed Lynnhaven Bay Oysters, Harvey

Sauce

Olives Celery

Virginia Pepper Hash

Stuffed Deviled Crab

Beefsteak

Baked Potato

Broiled English Lamb Chop

Ice Cream Coffee

President Rosen, who acted as toastmaster, prefaced his address of welcome with the following remarks: "Everyone of you are lovers of freedom, so let us give three hearty cheers for the freedom of Ireland." Then he read the following telegram, received from Thomas E. Wilson, President of the Institute of American Meat Packers: "It was a matter of much regret to me that I could not accept the invitation to be with the retail meat dealers of Brooklyn at their dinner this evening. Please convey to them my heartiest greetings and my hope that the dinner may be, as it undoubtedly will be, a great success. The Institute of American Meat Packers has noted with appreciation the efforts which retail officials, in various parts of the country, are making to improve merchandising methods and to encourage further progress in the retail distribution of meats. Please be assured of our continued and cordial co-operation with the retailers in all purposes of this sort."

Ye Olde New York Branch also wired greetings and best wishes. "Sorry we can't be with you," they said. The unavoidable absence was due to an important meeting of this Branch.

Rosen Boosts Meat.

The Chairman then said:

"Honored Guests of the evening, wholesalers and retailers of the meat industry and friends:

"In behalf of the Master Butchers' Association, Brooklyn Branch, whose chairman I have the honor to be, I thank you, one and all, in helping us to make this affair tonight a success.

"The world has undergone tremendous changes in the last seven or eight years. Whether the changes are to the good or otherwise it will be up to our children and grandchildren to decide. The meat industry in the last twenty-five years also went through tremendous changes, and I will let you know in a few minutes whether these changes were to the good or not.

"Doctors are interested in how to

lengthen man's life; some will advise you to live on a vegetable diet; others on cereal, while others advise nuts or fruits. About eight years ago a very noted professor stated it was easy to live to be 120, and then some, if you drank sour milk; the very same professor died at the age of 67. This reminds me that my wife consulted a professor for the name of a first-class hair specialist. The best in the city was recommended, but the doctor had not a hair on his head! (Laughter.)

"Our own good government about four or five years ago gave our industry a knock-out blow, unintentionally, by advising the use of meat only once a day; and if we were very patriotic, only once a week. Our government was quite right in trying to save for the boys abroad, the soldiers and sailors, rich, red meat. Can you imagine an army before a battle being fed on a baked apple or sour milk? Every government knows how to feed its army—that is on meat; for meat gives them the fighting spirit, stamina and perseverance.

"Formerly an adult would eat for breakfast a steak or chop, bacon and eggs, or sausage and buckwheat cakes; for dinner leg of lamb, roast beef or good old-fashioned pot roast. Americans are known to be the best-fed people, but old-fashioned boarding houses and old-fashion cooking have disappeared. Seventy per cent of the working people live in restaurants. Now an adult will eat for breakfast coffee and roll; for dinner, perhaps a stew, which is two ounces meat and the rest gravy; and at night a small steak, which is so small it can hardly be seen.

"The workingman today is by no means as healthy as his brother of twenty-five or thirty years ago. The number of doctors is increasing and drug stores are springing up daily; there must be a reason. Two years ago more people died from influenza than we lost in the war.

"So, Mr. Wholesaler and Retailer, I want you to co-operate and become missionaries; not missionaries to preach the gospel in China or Africa, but to educate the public to eat more meat. By so doing you will increase your business and render a service to our country. I thank you." (Applause.)

The Chairman then introduced the first speaker of the evening, Judge Mitchell May, calling attention to the fact that the Judge served on the board of education, was a congressman, secretary of state, county judge and now supreme court judge.

Judge May spoke in a humorous manner and kept his hearers in laughter and applause, citing the many things for which the butcher is blamed, and suggesting facetiously that if the poor man of today were allowed his "hootch" he might be as strong as his brother of twenty-five years ago. He also spoke of his campaign during the recent election; of the speeches, letters and messages that go to make up an election, and then talked feelingly of his father, who was a pioneer butcher, and his appreciation of the loyalty and support of the butchers, which had done so much toward the overwhelming majority which he received at the last election.

The Chairman in introducing the next speaker, Emanuel Celler, counsellor of the Branch, referred to the fact that more than nine-tenths of the presidents of the United States and nearly every congressman and senator was a lawyer.

Upton Sinclair Is Converted.

Counsellor Celler paid a very fitting trib-

HIGHEST QUALITY-LOWEST PRICE

INK

MEAT BRANDING

INK

HAY INK MFG. CO.
826-13th. St. Washington. D.C.

ate to President Rosen on his wonderful success in life and the amount of work men of his type can do in the butcher business and in the association. He spoke of the importance and magnitude of the meat industry and the part which the retailers were taking in it singularly and collectively. He took exception to the fact that the butchers were called profiteers, and were the source of jokes and cartoons.

The counsellor called attention to a new book, called "The Book of Life," by Upton Sinclair, in which he says: "I was wrong ten years ago; I want to eat meat now, because I have discovered after a meal diet, nut diet and fruit diet, there is nothing like a meat diet." In conclusion, Mr. Celler praised meat as a staple part of our diet, and enumerating the various popular slogans, suggested that the retailers promulgate as a slogan, "Have a good word for the butcher."

President Rosen stated that before calling on the last speaker he desired to make the announcement that on Thursday evening, at a special meeting of the Brooklyn Branch, George Kramer of Ye Olde New York Branch would talk on important subjects, which were taken up at the conference in Washington last week.

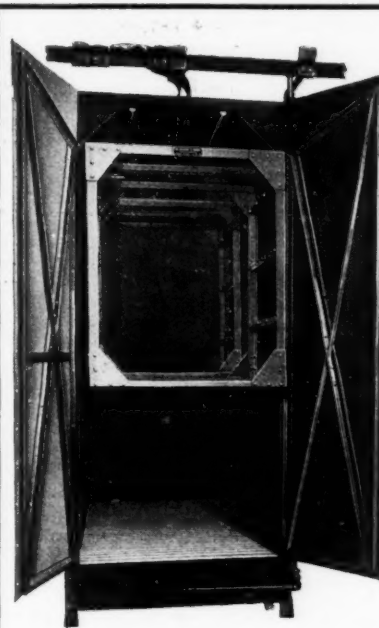
Chairman Rosen then introduced O. Edw. Jahrsdorfer as the silver-tongued orator. Mr. Jahrsdorfer spoke of the work of the committee in planning the form of entertainment for the evening and the reason the Shelburne had been selected. He also stated that up to last year this Branch had always celebrated its annual affair by a stag party. In concluding, he advised the ladies to work hard, laugh often and love much, and in this way they would be successful in holding their husbands.

The Chairman then suggested a vote of thanks be given to the Dinner Committee, Messrs. Jacob Wyler, Harry E. Ahrens and O. Edw. Jahrsdorfer. This was done with a will.

The officers of the Brooklyn Branch are: Albert Rosen, president; O. Edw. Jahrsdorfer, first vice-president; Wm. Schneider, second vice-president; Harry E. Ahrens, financial secretary; Wm. C. Hell-ing, recording secretary; Edward C. Klesper, corresponding secretary; Joseph Lehner, treasurer; and John Hildemann, warden.

MASTER BUTCHERS' MEETINGS.

George Kramer announces that the meeting of Ye Olde New York Branch held Tuesday evening was interesting and matters of much importance were discussed and acted upon. One of the important decisions was the fact that this Branch will have permanent quarters in the Fiske Building, at 155th Street and Broadway, where continuous service will be given to the members. It is planned to open a school and an employment bureau in this office under the newly-appointed manager, Frank Kille. The plate glass fund will also be taken care of in this office. It was



BRAND'S Cooking House

Cooks Frankforts in Seven Minutes. Also Suitable for All Kinds of Cooked Smoked Sausage. Coils at Bottom Use Live or Waste Steam. Goods Are Chilled by a Cold Water Spray, Either Inside or Outside of House. Gives Products a Brighter Appearance. Will Save Its Cost in Time, Labor and Space. No Handling of Goods. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

M. BRAND & SONS

Manufacturers
First Ave. and 49th St.
NEW YORK

—If It's RANDALL'S It's Right—

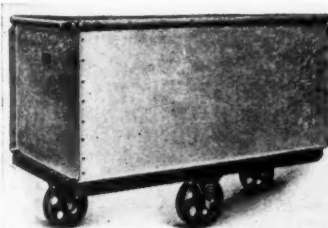
Meat Trucks

These trucks are made of heavy galvanized iron and are built to stand the roughest usage.

They are mounted on special patented castors so that they can be moved with the least effort.

Can be made any size to order.

Standard size meat trucks 45" x 28" x 24" deep, inside measurements.



Manufactured and Sold by

R. T. RANDALL & CO.

Manufacturers of Pork Packers' and Sausage Makers' Machinery

331-333 North Second Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Is Your Business

To investigate dependable rendering equipment, which tends to better service

C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO., 560 William St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

also decided to appoint a public relations committee, which will meet once a week. The names of the members of this committee will be announced later by President Grimm. The ball committee reports progress and is enthusiastic about the success of the affair, which it is anticipated will outclass last year's.

LIONEL M. LEVINE CONSULTING ENGINEER

PACKING PLANTS—REFRIGERATION
PLANS AND SUPERVISION

29 BROADWAY NEW YORK

ARCTIC COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

39 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Architects and Consulting Engineers

We Specialize in the Building and Reconstruction of Packing Houses and Cold Storage Insulation of All Types. Correspondence Solicited.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to choice.....	7.00@9.00
Cows, common to choice.....	1.30@4.85
Bulls, common to choice.....	3.50@5.10
Heifers, mixed.....	@

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	14.25@14.50
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	8.50@12.75
Calves, veals, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime.....	11.25@11.50
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 4.75
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.25
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	7½@ 8
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8¾
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@ 8¾
Roughs.....	@ 6

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	17 @18
Choice, native, light.....	18 @19
Native, common to fair.....	13 @16

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	15 @16
Native steers, 600 @800 lbs.....	16 @17
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	18 @19
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	14 @15
Western steers, 400@600 lbs.....	13 @14
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	10 @11
Good to choice heifers.....	17 @18
Common to fair heifers.....	12 @14
Choice cows.....	11 @12
Common to fair cows.....	9 @10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	7 @ 8

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@22 23	@25
No. 2 ribs.....	@14 20	@22
No. 3 ribs.....	@10 18	@20
No. 1 loins.....	@23 30	@32
No. 2 loins.....	@16 26	@28
No. 3 loins.....	@11 22	@24
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@20 19	@20
Light choice.....	@ 23	@25
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@17 15	@18
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@14 12½	@14½
No. 1 rounds.....	@12 @13	
No. 2 rounds.....	@ 9 @12	
No. 3 rounds.....	@ 7 @11	
No. 1 chucks.....	@10 12	@12½
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 8 10	@11
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 6 7	@ 8
Bolognas.....	@ 7½	@ 8½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@22
Western calves, fair to good.....	@21
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@15 @18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@12½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@12¾
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13¼
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@13½
Pigs, 80 down.....	@14

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	@26
Lambs, poor to good.....	@23
Sheep, choice.....	@15
Sheep, medium to good.....	@13
Sheep, culls.....	8 up

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs avg.....	@22 @23
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	@21 @22
Smoked picnics, light.....	@17
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@16
Smoked shoulders.....	@17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@21 @22
Dried beef sets.....	@42 @43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@16 @17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	19 @21
Frozen pork loins.....	15 @17
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	48 @50
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	40 @45
Shoulders, city.....	@.....
Shoulders, Western.....	13½@15
Butts, boneless, Western.....	18 @19
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@.....
Butts, boneless, Western.....	18 @19
Fresh hams, city.....	@.....
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	11 @13
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@14

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100@110.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 90.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trim'd.....	@37c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c. a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@25c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@45c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 6c. each
Livers, beef.....	@20c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22½c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 9c. a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2
Breast fat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@1.00
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@21
Hog bungs.....	@18
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@42
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@95
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@15
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.75
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 7

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15 18	
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9 12	
Pepper, red.....	35 39	
Allspice.....	5 8	
Cinnamon.....	12 16	
Coriander.....	7 10	
Cloves.....	38 43	
Ginger.....	15 18	
Mace.....	40 45	

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	7½ 7½	
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	8½ 8½	
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	4½ 4½	
Refined nitrate soda, L. O. L., gran.....	4½ 4½	
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5½ 5½	
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	5½ 5½	
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9½-12½	12½-14	14-18	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	.21	2.10	2.55	2.90	3.50
Prime No. 2 veals.....	.10	1.90	2.30	2.65	3.25
Buttermilk No. 1.....	.18	1.80	2.30	2.65	.....
Buttermilk No. 2.....	.16	1.60	2.05	2.40	.....
Branded grubby.....	.14	1.30	1.50	1.75	2.00
No. 3.....	.....	Nominal	.....	.....	.....

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.31	@32
Western, 48 to 50 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@25
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@19
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@18

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.30	@31
Western, 48 to 50 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@26
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@24
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@19
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@18

Fowls—Fresh—Iced—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.25	@27
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.23	@25
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@23
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@20
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.16	@17

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbis.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	@22
Western, scalded, barrels.....	@18

Geese—	
Wisconsin, fatted, fancy, per lb.....	@25
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	9.00@9.50
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.00@8.50
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.00@7.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50@6.50
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.....	4.50@5.00
Culls, per dozen.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, Leghorn average, via exp., colored.....	@21
Chickens, via express.....	@25
Old roosters.....	@16
Turkeys, via express.....	@45
Ducks, via express.....	@25
Geese, via express.....	@25
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30
Guineas, per pair.....	@85

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@46
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@47½
Creamery firsts.....	@45
Creamery, seconds.....	@38
Creamery, lower grades.....	@32½@33½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	@68
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@65
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@60
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@54
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.33	@35
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	@38

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	28.00@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.50@ 3.80
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York, per ton del'd N. Y.....	nom.16.00@20.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	3.25@ 3.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.50@ 3.75
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	3.50@ 3.75
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (85c per unit available phos. acid).....	2.00@ 2.25
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags.....	2.35@ 2.40
Muriate of potash, 80-85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ .75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.00

